MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 APRIL 1981

Lebanon

Military Situation--Beirut radio reported that clashes continued in Beirut and Zahlah throughout 7 April. Although Beirut was calm by the evening, the radio said, fighting intensified in Zahlah. An Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) statement, broadcast by the radio, disclosed that artillery from the west shelled the town of Shtawrah, near Zahlah. Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the Christian forces in Zahlah repulsed successive ADF attacks on their positions. Although ADF units withdrew from Tallat al-Hammar, they have been regrouping around the city, the radio reported, and "major concentrations" equipped with tanks, heavy weapons and rocket launchers are expected to reinforce them. On 8 April the radio reported that new Syrian units had arrived in the Al-Biqa' area from Syria. The radio also reported continued firing in Beirut on 8 April. In the south, further shelling was reported by Beirut and Voice of Hope radios.

Talks With Khaddam--Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam held talks in Beirut with top Lebanese leaders, Beirut radio reported. In remarks after the meeting, broadcast by the radio, Khaddam said they discussed measures for a comprehensive solution of the Lebanese crisis. He did not say whether a cease-fire agreement had been reached but accused those who have tried to prevent the implementation of measures agreed upon by the Syrian and Lebanese presidents at their recent summit of being responsible for the current fighting. He dismissed U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's expressed concern over the events in Lebanon by saying that the secretary should have mentioned the "crimes and tragedies" perpetrated by U.S. weapons in Lebanon, including the displacement of "hundreds of thousands" of people from the south. Before the "practical steps" discussed at the meeting are implemented, Khaddam went on, the various parties in Lebanon must accept them. He stressed that Syria does not favor any party in the country but supports a "unified Lebanon" and all its citizens. In an interview with Beirut radio, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan described the talks with Khaddam as "positive and serious," saying they dealt with ways to relax the tension in Zhalah and other "tense areas."

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that the National Movement leadership met and issued a statement denouncing the "biased stance" of President Ilyas Sarkis and Lebanese Army Commander Victor Khuri in favor of the Phalangist and "sectarian" militias. The Syrian daily TISHRIN, reviewed by Damascus radio, accused Secretary Haig of inciting the Phalangists to cause violence in Lebanon to create a "smokescreen" for his Middle East tour. In Beirut, President Sarkis met separately with U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean and French envoy Hugert Argod, Beirut radio reported. The radio also noted that UN Assistant Secretary General Brian Urquhart arrived in the capital to meet with Lebanese officials.

Haig Middle East Tour

Secretary Haig left Jordan for Saudi Arabia, Amman television reported, after a day of talks with Jordanian leaders. Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim said that during the talks his government presented its views on the Middle East in a "direct, clear and amicable manner." According to Amman radio, Haig earlier met with Crown Prince Hasan, who told him that if the Palestinian problem is not honorably resolved, the Arab states' confidence in the "big powers" will be weakened. SPA reported that after arriving in Saudi Arabia Secretary Haig held talks with Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, during which they discussed the current situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations.

Iran

Bani-Sadr Representative--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr appointed Shahabeddin Eshraqi as his representative on the three-man committee to investigate differences among Iran's top officials. In a letter of appointment, broadcast by Tehran radio, Bani-Sadr urged Eshraqi, who is Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's son-in-law, to uphold the Constitution and defend judicial freedom and security in his work on the committee. Bani-Sadr said the committee should prevent violations of the law by officials, uphold press freedom, prevent terrorism and club wielding and ensure that decisions are "openly and clearly explained" to the public.

Prosecutor General's Announcement--In a 6 April statement, broadcast by Tehran radio, Prosecutor General 'Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili announced that after collecting evidence on the 5 March Tehran University disturbances, the judges would shortly prepare their indictments and refer cases to the courts. He said the authorities have decided to deal firmly with "certain newspapers" responsible for "provocations."

MIZAN Closure, Press Licenses--AFP, citing the pro-Bani-Sadr newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, reported that the judicial authorities have closed MIZAN, a newspaper associated with former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan. According to another AFP report, Bazargan and five Majlis deputies have protested the arrest of MIZAN's director, Reza Sadr, and the newspaper's staff will resist the closure by attempting to continue working normally. The Islamic Guidance Ministry issued a statement, broadcast by Tehran radio, announcing that publishers may not legally print newspapers without written confirmation of their licenses from the ministry.

Iraq

Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi has revealed that Iraq submitted a memorandum to the Islamic Conference good offices committee demanding that Iran pay Iraq "all appropriate compensation" for Iraq's "human and material sacrifices" during the war with Iran. In an interview published in the 5 April issue of ATH-THAWRAH, Hammadi said Iraq took this position--which differed from itsstand at the beginning of the war--because Iran's continued intransigence showed that its hostile stand was "premeditated" and because the continued fighting was causing Iraq further human and material losses. Turning to relations with the United States, Hammadi said that relations cannot be restored unless the circumstances that caused them to be broken change. However, he added that Iraq does not believe relations will remain broken forever. He said Iraq does not think U.S. policy will alter with the change in administrations and that the main issue influencing U.S.-Iraqi relations is the Arab-Israeli conflict. Iraqi policy, he concluded, depends on the "specific steps" taken by the United States regarding this conflict.

Libya

In a speech marking the April 1976 student uprising in Libya, broadcast by Tripoli radio, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi called on Libyan students to incite the masses in the Arab world to stage a revolution in the Arab homeland "now that we have become certain of the failure of all the instruments operating in the Arab arena to realize anything for the Arab nation." Claiming that the "Zionist enemy" and America are the "faithful guardians" of most Arab governments, Al-Qadhdhafi declared that "great danger will threaten the Arab nation's future" as long as these governments continue to exist. Singling out Sudan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Morocco for criticism, he asserted that no Arab can be an enemy of Israel and at the same time a friend of the United States. The "counterattack" on such regimes has begun, he added, revealing that Libya is aiding the Somali national salvation front and stressing the need to aid the Oman liberation front. He also emphasized that the situation demands a "greater widening" of the "revolutionary explosion" in the Maghreb.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 067 *8 April 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Lebanese Nationalist Movement, PLO Issue Statement [VOP] A 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Press Denounces Haig Statements in Israel C 1
AL-QABUS Editorial [7 Apr] C 1
Other Papers C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Secretary Haig Holds Talks, Meetings in Riyadh C 3
Arrival, Initial Talks C 3
Meeting With Guard Commanders C 3
King's Reception C 3
Foreign Minister Meeting C 4
Press Reaction C 4
Royal Court Issues Statement on Lebanese Situation C 4

UAE

Ra's Al-Khaymah, Oman Agree on Border Demarcation C 5

EGYPT

AL-AHRAM Editorial Views Situation in Lebanon D 1
MAY Cites Haig Aide on Egypt-Saudi Rapprochement D 1
Ghali Departs for Geneva Refugee Conference D 1

IRAQ

Hammadi Interviewed on Gulf War, Other Issues E 1
[ATH-THAWRAH 5 Apr]
Armed Forces General Command Communique 299 E 4
Iranian Air Raid Launched From Syria Condemned E 5
Wing Commander Details Raid E 5
Anti-Syria Radio Cited E 5
Kuwaiti Island Lease Reportedly Sought for Bases E 6
[London AL-MAJALLAH 4-10 Apr]

JORDAN

Talks, Conclusion of Haig's Visit Reported F 1
Details of Hasan Meeting F 1
Abu 'Ayn Issue [AR-RA'Y 8 Apr] F 1
Haig Departure Statement F 1
Al-Qasim Airport Statement F 2
Syrian Action in Lebanon Linked With Haig's Visit F 2

LEBANON

Fighting, Troop Movements Around Zahlah Reported G 1
Sarkis, Khaddam Meet, Make Statements 7 Apr G 1
Khaddam Comments G 1
Al-Wazzan Comments G 3
UN, French Envoys Arrive, Meet With Sarkis G 3
Urquhart Meeting, Comment G 4
Argod Meeting, Statement G 4

SYRIA

SANA Notes Rejection of U.S. Request To Send Envoy H 1
Haig Statements Called Coverup for Lebanon Plot H 1
Damascus Attacks Haig's Tel Aviv Press Conference H 2

ISRAEL

State's Role in New U.S. Strategy Analyzed I 1
[HA'ARETZ 7 Apr]
Political Commentator Assesses Haig's Intentions I 3
Early Lull in Lebanese Fighting Expected I 4
MA'ARIV Questions U.S., Lebanese Christian Claims I 5
[7 Apr]
Tzipori Interviewed on U.S. Talks, Defense Issues I 6
[MA'ARIV 3 Apr]
Moshe Dayan Prepared To Help Form Government I 10
'Secret' UK-Jordan Talks on Planes Reported I 10
[HA'ARETZ 8 Apr]

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ECA Ministerial Conference Opens in Freetown P 1
Stevens Address P 1
Kodjo Speech P 1
Southern African Leaders Hold Meeting in Swaziland P 2
Six-Nation Summit on Chad To Be Held 10 Apr P 2
Briefs: Tsetse Fly Eradication P 2

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks on Revolution in Arab Homeland Q 1
'Force' Heading for Lebanon To Fight Zionists Q 4
Arab Congress Leader Condemns Sudan's Numayri Q 5
Arab Congress Cables Steadfastness Front Leaders Q 5

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Yepishev Meets Defense Minister, Army Official R 1
Talks With Defense Minister R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Dacko Speech at Swearing-in Ceremony 3 Apr S 1

CHAD

Habre Calls for Patriotic Front Against Libyans S 3

LEBANESE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT, PLO ISSUE STATEMENT

NC071400 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The joint leadership of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian revolution has held a meeting under Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and Brother Walid Junblatt.

A statement issued at the end of the joint meeting said: The Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian revolution believe that the Zionist presumptious military escalation in the south was and still is the cause of the internal strife in Lebanon. The eruption caused by the isolationists in Zahlah and Beirut is an Israeli effort aimed at striking at the Lebanese nationlist existence, liquidating the Palestinian revolution and undermining Syria's steadfastness.

The statement also said the Phalangists' fight to control Zahlah is not only aimed at expanding the isolationist ghetto but is also a decisive battle which will determine the fate of the plan to turn Lebanon into another Israel. Taking control of Zahlah means going three-fourths of the road toward ensuring contact between the Phalangist canton in Lebanon and Sa'd Haddad's ministate in the south as well as constituting a direct threat to security in Al-Biqa', to the Syrian Army, to the road to Damascus, and even to Syria's national and pan-Arab security. There is no room for hesitation in deciding to confront this Israeli-isolationist plan using all means and resources.

The statement said that the U.S. statements have revealed the real U.S. stand. Clearly the Zionist plan has been approved by the United States and the isolationist plan is supported by the United States. The statement further said: The official U.S. voice condemned the role of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF]--the forces of the legitimate authority--which are performing their duties to defend themselves, Lebanon's security and unity in the face of militias, who are professionals in torpedoing the situation and seeking to extend their hegemony on several Lebanese areas through terror. The U.S. voice also condemned Syria but official U.S. circles in Washington kept silent about what the Lebanese and Palestinian people in southern Lebanon are being subjected by Israel, let alone the U.S. silence about the brutal shelling of the national areas by the Phalangist militias.

The statement continued: The extent or coordination and integration between the fascist isolationist forces and Israel has been confirmed by the fabricated international uproar over the role of the ADF. The scale of this uproar goes beyond the isolationists own resources and the only logical interpretation is that it spread by the international Zionist information media which is always ready to launch rabid campaigns.

The statement emphasized that the [Lebanese] Army command's insistence on involving its units in the fighting is a negative development that could cause serious effects. The president of the republic must put an end to this behavior and adopt a frank stand, politically support the ADF as the forces of legitimate authority and eliminate all obstacles that hinder their assumption of their security role in Al-Biqa' and other areas.

The Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian revolution stress their determination to wage the battle of national confrontation against Israeli aggression and the isolationist Zionized plan being carried out by the fascist forces Political, military, security and social measures and arrangements have been taken to ensure steadfastness and to safeguard the national areas from hostile political, military and security penetrations.

The conferees decided to make the meeting of the Joint Command of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian revolution a continuing session in order to follow up developments and to complement the organizational measures agreed upon, and to ensure the requirements of this joint national battle which affects both Lebanon's fate and the Palestinian people.

KUWAIT

PRESS DENOUNCES HAIG STATEMENTS IN ISRAEL

AL-QABAS Editorial

GF071415 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 7 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Bullet in the Lung of Haig's Foreign Policy!"]

[Text] The statements Secretary of State Alexander Haig made during his visit to Israel show him to be more royalist than the king and more Israeli than the Israelis. If these statements were published without naming the one who made them, any observer would have attributed them to an extreme Israeli hawk.

It transpires from Haig's statements that he left hardly any gap between U.S. and Israeli policies on the Middle East. He made the two policies appear almost identical, so much so that it is difficult to tell where U.S. policy begins and Israeli policy ends, and vice versa. Haig left nothing that would distinguish him from Menahem Begin, for instance, with regard to his approach to the PLO and the way to resolve the Middle East crisis. Thus Haig has emerged as a Zionist in American clothes. The only difference between him and any extremist Israeli leader is that of nationality.

If Haig rejects a Palestinian state, opposes PLO participation in any settlement, supports the Camp David policy and insures Israeli military superiority over all the Arab countries, why then is he visiting some Arab countries during his current trip? Indeed, why do the Arabs receive him in the first place so long as this is his country's policy, objectives and intentions during President Reagan's administration?

The U.S. trading in anticommunist alliances is like buying and selling rotten eggs. If the Arabs toppled Eisenhower's vacuum doctrine about a quarter of a century ago, will they accept the vacuum doctrine Haig is canvassing today, even though he may have changed its name and features the way professional criminals change their features and gave it a new name that comes within the plan of establishing a new order in the Middle East to confront the Soviet threat?

We do not exactly know from what cave [reference to story in Koran in which "the people of the cave" slept for hundreds of years] Haig has emerged or if he realizes that the Arabs have changed. Perhaps the Arabs need to adopt a harder line so as to awaken the new people of the cave (Reagan-Haig) from the dreams and illusions of bygone days, even if this should require an Arab bullet in the lung of U.S. foreign policy.

Other Papers

LD071636 Kuwait KUNA in English 1035 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 7 Apr (KUNA)--Extracts from Kuwaiti newspaper editorials Tuesday:

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM on U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's statements:

"General Alexander Haig apparently wants to return to Washington as if he were Alexander the Great who once made the Greek empire reach the shores of the Gulf some 23 centuries ago.

"Yesterday, as the general was concluding his visit to Israel, he revealed certain serious matters which could have been the main reason for his current trip: implementing the plan to strike at the Arab base of confrontation in Syria, Lebanon (and the Palestinian resistance movement).

"In words that expose the plan, Haig said that the U.S. and Israel agreed to put an end to the Syrian action against the Christians in Lebanon and that both countries had taken unprecedented steps during the past 48 hours to achieve this aim. Begin had also said that he agreed with Haig on such steps. It goes without saying that those unprecedented steps mean that the countdown has started for delivering the planned blow to the Syrians and the Palestinian resistance under the pretext that Christians were being massacred in Lebanon.

"What remains now is for the tempest to blow. The results of the 'unprecedented measures' are expected to be characterized by an open Israeli aggression and an American landing in Lebanon."

Kuwait TIMES 'on the same subject:

"With his protege, Israeli Premier Menahem Begin, nodding his head beside him, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig made a very indiscreet statement at Jerusalem on the eve of his departure for Amman when he talked of 'a Syrian offensive against Lebanese Christians.' This is a typical example of subtle technique used by an intending interventionist power to fish in the troubled waters by widening the wedge between people of a particular territory. However, the real motive of the visitor from Washington was revealed in his secretive utterance that the U.S. has taken some 'unprecedented measures' in the context of the Lebanon crisis. This smacks of Haig's preparing the psychological ground for the unwanted American military intrusion into the region. But he must be aware of the grave implications of this aventure.

"Kuwait's Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, while emphasising the need for stability to save the precarious situation in Lebanon, exposed the Israel game of adding fuel to the fire to serve the interest of some big power. He made it plain that there was no reason why the United States should be keen on getting active in the region and warned that this would lead to conflicts in the region which could damage international economy, inter alia.

"The fact is that the conflict in Lebanon is basically and essentially not religiously oriented, although it has unfortunately polarised on that line by sheer force of circumstances deliberately fostered by Israel as a stooge of the U.S."

ARAB TIMES on the same subject:

Clarification of the United States stand towards ideological issues is all that we require from Alexander Haig, the U.S. secretary of state who is presently 'exploring' Arab countries. He should clarify whether the U.S. is opposed to the communist tide in this area or is afraid to face up to it. Does the White House seek real peace in this area or is it still afraid of Israeli pressure and lobbying in American society?

"Egypt, for instance, has taken a step with regard to the Arab world from which we are still suffering. In the meantime the U.S. allows Israel to provoke the Arab world in a flagrant manner. Upon Haig's arrival in Tel Aviv, Israel announced it would continue to build three settlements in the occupied Golan Heights. What is the significance of all this and what is the new American administration's attitude?

"By engaging in active war with Iran, Iraq has put an end to further tampering with international interests. Nevertheless, some news reports are released now and then to the effect that some transport planes arranged by the CIA are engaged in carrying weapons from one Arab state to Iran. Haig should clarify this.

"The stater that Haig is visiting and even other states, want clear-cut answers to the above and other questions so that the stand of the new American administration is clear and understood, not vague and opportunist."

SAUDI ARABIA

SECRETARY HAIG HOLDS TALKS, MEETINGS IN RIYADH

Arrival, Initial Talks

GF071912 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Saudi-U.S. talks began at 1800 today under the chairmanship of Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who is currently visiting Saudi Arabia.

The talks were attended on the Saudi side by Second Deputy Prime Minister and National Guard Commander Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, the king's adviser Dr Rashad Fir'awn, Finance and National Economy Minister Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-khayl, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary for Political Affairs Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, Saudi Ambassador to Washington Shaykh Faysal al-Hujaylan and head of the Foreign Ministry's Western Department Ambassador Ma'mun Qabbani. Attending on the U.S. side were Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Security and Technology James Buckley and members of the delegation accompanying the U.S. secretary of state.

SPA reports that the talks, held at the guest center in An-Nasiriyah and lasting almost 2 hours, dealt with many Arab and international issues and the Middle East situation, foremost among them the Palestinian question, as well as other issues of interest to the two countries in various fields including bilateral relations.

Secretary of State Haig arrived in Riyadh from Amman this afternoon on a visit to the kingdom as part of his tour of the area. He was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary for Political Affairs 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, Saudi Ambassador in Washington Faysal al-Hujaylan, Chief of Protocol at the Foreign Ministry Salim Sunbul, U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Saudi Arabia James Black, U.S. Embassy staff and officials.

Meeting With Guard Commander

GF080948 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Second Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, received in his office at 1100 today U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the delegation accompanying him. During the meeting friendly views were exchanged on a number of issues of common interest to the two friendly countries. The meeting was attended by Assistant Deputy Commander of the National Guard Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Tuwayjari, the Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs, who is accompanying the U.S. secretary of state, Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri and Saudi Ambassador to the United States Shaykh Faysal al-Hujaylan.

King's Reception

GF081015 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the delegation accompanying him during his current visit to the kingdom at his majesty's office in Al-Ma'dhar at 1145 today. Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, the king's special adviser Dr Rashad Fir'awn, Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary for Political Affairs 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri and Saudi Ambassador to Washington Shaykh Faysal al-Hujaylan attended the meeting.

Foreign Minister Meeting

GF081018 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal received U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who is currently visiting the country at his highness' office in Riyadh. After the meeting Foreign Ministry Under Secretary for Political Affairs 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri said that many issues of mutual interest were reviewed during the meeting. He said the two sides discussed the Palestinian and Lebanese questions in the light of current developments, as well Saudi-U.S. relations. The 1-hour meeting was attended by 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, Saudi Ambassador to Washington Shaykh Faysal al-Hujaylan and head of the Foreign Ministry's Western Department Ma'mum al-Qabbani.

Press Reaction

LD080708 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0520 GMT 8 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] In their editorials today, Saudi papers commented on the talks of the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in the kingdom and the Lebanese problems in the light of the statement issued yesterday by the Royal Court condemning the Israeli acts of aggression on Lebanon and calling on the international community to assume its responsibilities.

In its editorial entitled "Message to Haig," AL-JAZIRAH said that the Israeli danger to the countries of the region, their security and safety, deserves the utmost attention of President Reagan's administration because the future of a peaceful settlement is linked with this Israeli danger and with what President Reagan's administration can do to confront this danger. The paper summed up the kingdom's attitude in relation to the treatment of the Middle East crisis in four points which it described as being the firm Saudi attitude toward any effort which aim at a settlement of the Middle East issue now and in the future.

The paper said that the four points are: 1) The kingdom rejects the Camp David accords and the consequences that followed because these accords ignored the crux of the problem in the Middle East--the Palestinian question; 2) all the options which have been declared for the settlement of the conflict in the region including the so-called Jordanian option envisage the integration of the Jordanians with the Palestinians in one state [words indistinct] because the issue is their issue first and foremost--the question of their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state and their right to their usurped and occupied land; [words indistinct].

AN-NADWAH said in its editorial that the result which Haig will reach during his talks in the kingdom will be the same results which over many long years were concluded by U.S. leaders during previous talks. Nevertheless the U.S. policy in the region continued to pursue a line which deviated from the correct path and ultimately ended up in a blind alley called Camp David. AN-NADWAH called on the United States to stop supporting the expansionist ambitions of Zionism, and to stop harming U.S. interests in the region, and to proceed toward a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian issue which will put an end to Israeli aggression and turn over a new page of permanent peace in the region.

ROYAL COURT ISSUES STATEMENT ON LEBANESE SITUATION

LD071250 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Riyadh, 7 Apr (SPA)--The Royal Court has issued a statement about conditions in Lebanon. Here follows the text of the statement:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is deeply concerned about and strongly denounces Israel's aggressions against sister Lebanon, particularly southern Lebanon, to achieve its hostile expansionist plans. In the face of this of this serious, deteriorating situation the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia stresses that it has become imperative for the international community to shoulder its responsibilities by adopting decisive measures to put a final end to Israel's continuing aggressions against Lebanon, the violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and the exposure to danger of the security and stability of the whole region which is caused by these blatant Israeli aggressions, which will affect world peace and security.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also expresses its profound anxiety about the bloody clashes taking place among the fraternal brothers on the soil of sister Lebanon and its regret that the situation has exploded at a time when the Arab nation is going through one of its most delicate and grave stages and when Israel is intensifying aggression against Lebanon itself and threatening its very existence and heart. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also appeals to the Lebanese leaders and personalities to act with common sense, to let Arab supreme interest triumph over any other consideration, to shoulder their responsibilities fully, and to settle this trouble by a speedy solution in order to restore Lebanon's unity, to strengthen its security, stability and independence and to concentrate its efforts with its Arab brothers on facing the real danger--the Zionist enemy--which threatens the entire Arab nation, not merely one Arab country.

The kingdom, while urging and calling on the quarreling sides in Lebanon to use common sense, exercise self-restraint and hold constructive dialogues among the brothers within the country to reach national concord and to rally around legality in order to maintain Lebanon's national unity, independence and sovereignty, stresses at the same time that it stands firmly and resolutely at Lebanon's side in its trouble. It strives to continue efforts to bolster the legitimate Lebanese authority in all spheres and to do everything that will benefit Lebanon's stability and maintain its unity, the safety of its territory and its independence. We beseech God to grant us success for the well-being and the glory of our nation.

UAE

RA'S AL-KHAYMAH, OMAN AGREE ON BORDER DEMARCATION

JN071329 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Dubayy, 7 Apr (ENA)--A responsible source in the prime minister's office has stated the following to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY: The Sultanate of Oman and the UAE have agreed to adopt specific bases in the demarcation of the border of the Sultanate of Oman and Ra's al-Khaymah which would finally decide the issue recently raised to this effect.

Motivated by the spirit of fraternity and forbearance, the two sides did everything possible in order to speed up reaching an agreement and a solution that would maintain the historical ties linking the two fraternal states and bolster their friendship and cooperation.

The efforts exerted by His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, vice president and prime minister, and his highness's visit to His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'd played an effective role in establishing the foundations of the agreement in such a way that the two fraternal states' interests are guaranteed and their relations bolstered at a time when the region's circumstances make it necessary to unify words and confront the threats surrounding it.

AL-AHRAM EDITORIAL VIEWS SITUATION IN LEBANON

NC080908 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 8 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] An editorial in the newspaper AL-AHRAM entitled "The Conspiracy to Internationalize Lebanon" says: Once again the tragedy of Lebanon prompts us to shout at the top of our lungs that the conspiracy we are now witnessing is so far and so deep that we cannot accept the limited logic and naive thinking put forward by Syria. Syria says that it is combating the Phalangists, while Israel claims that it is protecting the rightists.

AL-AHRAM, calling attention to the fact that the big capitals are participating in this plot, says that Syria is serving Moscow. Israel is seeking to fragment Lebanon in such a way that the south will become open to it and the Palestinians will then become subject to Tel Aviv's blows. Meanwhile, Syria is claiming that as far as it is concerned Zahlah represents its national security. Furthermore, southern Lebanon represents Israel's security. Thus, Lebanon is lost and in the process it is losing its independence. Furthermore, the aggressive armies, which have come to it from all sides, have parceled Lebanon among themselves.

The newspaper explains that the United States has asked its ambassador in Damascus to convey to Al-Asad's government U.S. concern over the continuing massacre in Zahlah. Meanwhile, Moscow is giving money to Syria so that it will deal fierce and harsh blows to make the situation in Lebanon explode with the aim of causing a military confrontation compatible with the Soviet plan geared to intervening in the affairs of the Arab east.

It is imperative that we ask Syria to halt its intervention in Lebanon and its aggression against the Lebanese people, irrespective of their ideology, religion or inclination. To the same extent, we ask Israel not to take the opportunity of the carte blanche given it by Moscow and Damascus to intervene in Lebanon. We ask Israel to stay away from this problem through which, thanks to the policy of Al-Asad and to his soldiers, it has become possible to tear Lebanon into pieces.

MAY CITES HAIG AIDE ON EGYPT-SAUDI RAPPROCHEMENT

NC060744 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0722 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Apr (MENA)--The weekly newspaper MAY today quotes a responsible source in U.S. Secretary of State Haig's entourage as saying that the Reagan administration expects an Egyptian-Saudi rapprochement and expects Saudi Arabia to support some U.S. and Egyptian initiatives in the area. The source also says that Haig anticipated sharp arguments in Israel over the supply of U.S. arms to Saudi Arabia.

GHALI DEPARTS FOR GENEVA REFUGEE CONFERENCE

NC071042 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, left Cairo today on his way to Geneva, where he will head Egypt's delegation to the International Conference on Aiding the African Refugees. The conference will start the day after tomorrow and will be attended by the African countries' foreign ministers, the UN secretary general and the OAU secretary general.

Dr Butrus Ghali stated that the conference basically aims at putting an end to the African refugees' problem and at working to ensure their return to their countries. He added that the African refugees now number 5 million, on account of the military adventures of some African and foreign countries in Africa--particularly Libya.

HAMMADI INTERVIEWED ON GULF WAR, OTHER ISSUES

JN071147 Baghdad ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 5 Apr 81 p 3

[Interview given by Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi to ATH-THAWRAH correspondent Faysal Zaki--date not given]

[Text] ATH-THAWRAH: How far has the Islamic mediation gone and are there positive signs on this road?

Hammadi: The Islamic mediation committee has become more aware of the real conflict as a result of the discussions conducted during the mission. It is a new opportunity given to the committee to enrich its information on Iraq's stand. I believe that the committee is now more aware of why Iraq has adopted this stand and of what Iraq's legitimate demands are. Needless to say, the good offices committee's recent work session has shown once again that the two sides want the committee to continue its work. The committee has explained that it will continue in its work and it will carry out other steps in addition to what it has already carried out.

ATH-THAWRAH: Iraq has claimed more rights. What are the objectives and legal justifications for this claim and is there any specific limitation on the additional rights?

Hammadi: If Iran proceeds with its intransigence and with its war against Iraq, this will mean two things: 1) it will mean that Iran's persistence in proceeding with the war means its persistence in maintaining its aggressive stand against Iraq and the Arab countries. From the legal point of view, Iran's hostile stand against Iraq and the Arab countries is a premeditated hostile stand and this is different from being a mere hostile stand; and 2) the continuation of war means more bloodshed on the part of Iraq and other material losses. Therefore, the exposure of this premediation of the war, and the additional human and material sacrifices, make it incumbent upon Iraq to adopt a stand different from that which was adopted at the beginning of the war.

This also means that, if Iran is really an enemy concerned only with harming us as Iraqis and Arabs, we have the right to adopt a similar stand. In other words, we will not avoid inflicting every kind of harm on it. We cannot protect Iran's interests in the future at a time when Iran is not concerned with our interests. Iran must pay Iraq all appropriate compensation for Iraq's human and material sacrifices. Iran is responsible for the eruption of war as much as it is responsible for its continuation. Therefore, Iran must pay all the compensation. Payment of compensation is well known in international relations and in rights. Iraq has affirmed this in an official memo to the good offices committee.

ATH-THAWRAH: Several international quarters talk about a probable partition of Iran. This partition, they say, will be a natural outcome of the continuing present state of affairs and of the Iranian side's recalcitrance in ending the conflict with Iraq. Can partition in Iran take place from the practical viewpoint and what about the superpowers' attitude toward this issue?

Hammadi: Several quarters talk about a probable partition of Iran. The answer to this question can be derived from the second question. As I have already explained, Iran is premeditatively hostile to Iraq and the Arab countries. How then can Iraq be interested in Iran's unity? Logically, Iraq cannot be interested in Iran's unity if Iran takes such a stand. We are not interested in averting or avoiding the partition of Iran if Iran continues to take such a stand, regardless of whether this partition is the result of the war or anything else.

As to the possibility of Iran's partition, yes, partition can take place because of the war or because of the overall internal and external policy of the present Iranian regime. As for the superpowers' attitude toward this issue, we may say that, in general, the superpowers are interested in insuring their own interests. If they can insure their interests without partition they will do so, and if they are forced to partition Iran in order to insure their interests they will also do so. The more the situation worsens in Iran the more the superpowers will accept in their minds the possibility of partition.

ATH-THAWRAH: Some international quarters suggest that the war was a result of an Iranian action and an Iraqi reaction. They also say that the end of the war or its halt will not be through an Iraqi-Iranian decision but through a decision with superpower participation. What are your views on this?

Hammadi: Is the decision to stop the war an Iranian-Iraqi decision or a superpower decision? Concerning Iraq, it is an independent country in the full sense of the word. The decision to stop the war is definitely an Iraqi decision. Iraq has already declared that it could stop fighting if Iran did so and at any time. As far as Iran is concerned, the decision to stop the war is a different matter. As is well known, the present Iranian authorities have a peculiar position. The superpowers have influence, although this influence varies from one side to the other in the Iranian regime's factions. Superpower influence on the regime, the distribution of power, the nature of the relations among the centers of power and their rivalry are all matters that affect the option for peace on the Iranian side.

ATH-THAWRAH: How do you explain some Arab regimes' persistence in supporting Iran despite these regimes' awareness that Iraq is in the right and defending its own and the Arab nation's rights? What is the formula for future dealings with these regimes?

Hammadi: What is Iraq's stand on some of the Arab regimes supporting Iran? Our explanation for the support given by some Arab regimes to Iran is that these regimes are adopting such an anti-Arab stand because they are motivated by incentives which are far removed from their principles. They are doing this for their regimes' present interests, their incentives being tactical, not strategic. These regimes are also motivated by selfish regional incentives, which are neither pan-Arab nor in the general interest.

Concerning the formula for future dealings with these regimes, their stands have been noted in their pan-Arab records. Iraq cannot adopt a tolerant stand on these regimes, particularly since this issue is related to Arab sovereignty and people in these states. Indeed, it is these people who will settle accounts with and judge these regimes.

ATH-THAWRAH: After Iran's international reputation reached its lowest ebb the Iranian regime began cooperating with the regimes supporting it in an attempt to beautify its image in international circles. Do you believe that Iran's reputation could be improved internationally?

Hammadi: Iran's present reputation is bad for known reasons and the Iranian regime has not achieved significant progress toward improving its reputation. What the Iranian regime achieved in this field was its release of the hostages, which was for the purpose of improving its international relations. I do not believe that the release of the hostages represents a change in the Iranian regime's stand where the values of international dealings and law are concerned. Rather, this act seemed to be tantamount to a deal in which financial and political factors played more of a part than anything else. Thus it would not be unlikely for the Iranian regime to carry out new acts of the kind.

ATH-THAWRAH: The independent course followed by our foreign policy has continued despite the war. Can you clarify the effect of such a course on international circles during the period of armed conflict with Iran?

Hammadi: I believe that there is a predominant and ever-increasing conviction in the world that Iraq's foreign policy is an independent one and that Iraq's behavior towards Iran stems from its determination to maintain its independence and to confront interference in its internal affairs. Indeed, such meetings as the convocation of the UN's ordinary session [as published], the Islamic Conference summit and the conference on the nonaligned states' foreign ministers, which have all taken place since the war began, manifested such a conviction on the part of international public opinion and showed that this public opinion is aware of the truth of the Iranian aggressive stand, a stand which represents an encroachment on international law and the principles of neighborliness and non-interference in internal affairs. Furthermore, the resolutions issued by such meetings clearly showed this truth.

ATH-THAWRAH: What were the most important issues submitted to the recent Arab League Council meeting and what was Iraq's position on the issues discussed?

Hammadi: The subject of a new Arab League Charter was submitted. Iraq suggested holding a special session of the Arab League Council to decide on the new charter and the new Arab League regulations as a prelude to submitting them to the next Arab summit conference. It was agreed to hold this session. The subject of preparing for an Arab-European dialogue was also discussed. It was agreed to prepare a unified Arab stand on the details that can be discussed in this dialogue between the Arab group and the EEC group in relation to the Arab-Zionist conflict and economic cooperation. Specific results were reached during the discussions. Several other issues related to the Palestinian refugees, Arab-African cooperation and relations between the Arab states were also discussed and appropriate decisions were adopted. Iraq adopted a positive stand on these issues designed to increase Arab cooperation, strengthen joint Arab action and harden the Arab stand on the struggle with the Zionist enemy.

ATH-THAWRAH: What are the most significant results of your visit to Britain and Portugal?

Hammadi: The most important result of our visit to Portugal and Britain is that a new phase of bilateral cooperation in the economic, political, commercial, technical and all other fields has been achieved. We also discussed obstacles and ways of surmounting them as well as the new spheres. We achieved progress in those two fields. During these two visits progress was made toward increasing understanding of a large number of international political issues. Iraq was particularly interested in explaining the stand of Iraq and the Arab nation on the Arab-Zionist struggle from all angles, particularly the European states' attitude toward it. We also discussed the issue of the Arab-European dialogue with regard to both its content and form. Several other international issues were discussed. Therefore, we consider those two visits successful in attaining their aims.

ATH-THAWRAH: What is your stand toward Reagan's administration? What about the subject of the continued severance of Iraqi-American diplomatic relations?

Hammadi: Our relations with the United States are as they were. So far there has been no change in Iraq's position on the restoration of relations. Relations were severed for specific reasons and if no important change appears with regard to these reasons, relations cannot be restored. However, if the question is whether we believe that relations will remain broken forever, the answer is no because the normal situation among world states is not that of cutting off relations forever.

Regarding our stand on the new U.S. administration, there are three things to be said: 1) we do not think that U.S. foreign policy will change with the change in administrations; 2) the main issue influencing our relations with the United States is the Arab-Zionist conflict; and 3) this does not mean that we adopt our stands automatically. All this depends on the specific steps taken by the new U.S. administration regarding the Arab-Zionist struggle.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 299

JN071726 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Apr (INA)--One of the Iraqi military units has strongly pounded a tank-supported Iranian enemy infantry force in the Dezful region and forced it to retreat after inflicting on it 58 dead; the bodies are still on the battlefield. This was stated in Communique No 299 issued here tonight by the Armed Forces General Command. It added that during the past 24 hours the enemy sustained the following losses: 92 dead and 5 infantry positions, 1 tank, 3 field guns, 2 vehicles, 4 excavators, 2 observation posts and 1 ammunition stockpile. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 299 issued by the Armed Forces General Command: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces, the vanguards of our combative Arab nation, continued to strike the ignorant racist Persian forces in the operations sectors on the anniversary of our great Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. These forces are continuing with confidence and capability their just war against the criminal enemy until he recognizes all our national and pan-Arab rights. The following are the results of the activities of last night and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One infantry position was destroyed in the Nowsud region.
B. Four were killed and three infantry positions were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
C. Six were killed and one excavator was destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
D. Our units pounded an enemy troop concentration in the Sumar region with artillery and mortar and forced the enemy to flee after having lost 11 dead. One infantry position was also destroyed in the same region.
E. Five were killed opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
F. One of our units clashed with an enemy tank-supported infantry force in the Dezful region, pounded it strongly with all weapons and forced it to retreat after having suffered 58 dead; the bodies are still on the battlefield. One tank and one observation post were also destroyed in the same region.
G. Five were killed in the Shush region.
H. One excavator was destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
I. One observation post was destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
J. Three were killed and three field guns, two vehicles, two excavators and one ammunition stockpile were destroyed in the Abadan region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 92 dead, 5 infantry positions, 1 tank, 3 field guns, 2 vehicles, 4 excavators, 2 observation posts and 1 ammunition stockpile.

II. It has been ascertained that the enemy losses in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin on 2, 3 and 4 April 1981 amounted to 26 dead and the destruction of 1 armored personnel carrier, 3 vehicles, 1 observation post and 1 mortar.

III. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 16 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One tank and one rocket launcher were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 April 1981

IRANIAN AIR RAID LAUNCHED FROM SYRIA CONDEMNED

Wing Commander Details Raid

JN072100 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Apr (INA)--A military source at the air force and air defense command revealed here tonight details of the Iranian planes' bombing of the Al-Walid Iraqi military airport from Syrian territory last Saturday.

In a television interview, the source, a wing commander, said that the nearest Iranian airport to Al-Walid airport, which is near the Iraqi-Syrian border, is 810 km away. Meanwhile, the range [nisf qutr] of a Phantom plane is 550 km and if this plane covers a longer distance it has to land for refueling. He pointed out that Iraqi military equipment has detected the Iranian formation's crossing of the Iraqi-Iranian border at 1123, heading northward toward the (Fish Khabur) and then to Syria. He added that the planes returned after about 67 minutes and raided Al-Walid airport and nearby (Ash-Shaqqah) village at 1230. They then returned to Syrian territory. He explained that the time difference between crossing into Syrian territory and the return to raid the airport was due to fueling.

The Iraqi officer stressed that the operation did not take the Iraqi command by surprise because the command had 3 months ago obtained detailed documents on the Iranian Air Force plan to strike at a number of Iraqi airports, including Al-Walid airport, in cooperation with the Syrian regime.

He added that the Iraqi losses in this operation were one martyr and five wounded. In addition, one training plane, one deserted building and one tractor were hit. Six tar barrels were burned.

The Iraqi officer said that the operation reveals the extent of the Syrian regime's collusion in the bombing of the Al-Walid airport, which had in 1973 provided air force support for the Syrian Arab Army.

Anti-Syria Radio Cited

JN061959 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] The Voice of Arab Syria radio has reported that planes bearing the insignia of the Persian Air Force attacked the day before yesterday an Iraqi airport near the joint border between Arab Syria and fraternal Iraq. In a commentary today the radio said that the attacking planes, whether Syrian planes bearing Persian insignia for the purposes of deception or actually Persian planes, used Syrian territory to raid targets in Iraq territory. Whichever the case, the bitter fact is the same: It confirms that the deviate regime of Syria's butcher is proceeding along its anti-Arab and rancorous stand which disavows the honor of purging Iraq land and waters of the Shatt al-'Arab of the Persian enemy. Throughout history, this enemy has been an exposed and inveterate enemy of Arabism and Islam, driven by his racist grudges and expansionist designs at the expense of Iraq and the Arab Gulf countries.

The radio added: The stand of Hafiz al-Asad's regime the day before yesterday was not new. It demonstrated an adherence to its previous, exposed stands. Our Arab people in Syria know that Hafiz al-Asad is supplying the Persian enemy with arms and ammunition and that he is recruiting Persian and other mercenaries and training them in acts of sabotage. Our Arab Syrian people know that Hafiz al-Asad, who is accumstomed to defeats, advised his Persian friends in Tehran not to succumb to Iraq's rights to its land and waters and to reject the mediation of the Islamic Conference Organization and the nonaligned countries in order to prolong the war, hoping to change the balance of forces.

The dreams of Syria's butcher, however, are similar to Satan's dreams of going to heaven. By analogy with the military history of he who sold the Golan, he is prepared to give his advice to continue the fighting to the last Iranian soldier.

The radio said: Hafiz al-Asad ungratefully ignores the Iraqi fighters who shed their pure blood in defense of Syrian soil during the June 1967 war, when Hafiz al-Asad surrendered the Golan, and the 1973 war, which constituted collusion among Hafiz al-Asad, As-Sadat and the United States to reach formulas for negotiations to liquidate the Palestinian issue.. This is how Hafiz al-Asad rewarded those who shed their blood in defense of Arab Syrian soil. It is a stand that epitomizes the black rancor and shu'ubism rooted in the soul of Syria's butcher. It is the stand of those who peddle Arabism, having lost the chivalry of Arabism and the honor of belonging to it.

Continuing its commentary, the radio said: Perhaps, Hafiz al-Asad's motive in what he is doing is to see a defeated Iraq in its honorable battle, thus realizing the wish of being merely one among many defeated, like his and As-Sadat's ilk. The radio asserted that Abu Righal [nickname for the devil] Hafiz al-Asad should understand that victorious and capable Iraq--leadership, people and army--which is entering the 8th month of the battle of honor an Arabism, the battle of liberating Arab land and waters, is still able to teach the charlatans in Tehran and Qom fresh lessons, if they do not learn, resort to justice and the logic of neighborliness and reconsider their racist stands and expansionist designs. At the same time Iraq is also able to make the seller of the Golan understand and provide him a model of Arab affiliation and pan-Arab honor.

The Voice of Arab Syria radio said: We leave it up to our heroic people and army in Arab Syria to give an appropriate reply to this regime's treason, deviation and condemned stands. The Syrian people and army know that a few days ago, a Zionist reconnaissance plane violated Syrian airspace and photographed the Syrian front and air defense installations before returning to the occupied land in total safety. Thus, the seller of the Golan is transforming the soil of steadfast Syria into a passage and base for aggression against a fraternal Arab country which is waging the battle of honor and liberation of the land.

Concluding its commentary, the Voice of Arab Syria radio said: This is treachery that is unprecedented in history. The fate of traitors against their people and nation is known. Oh seller of the Golan, the judgment of history and the people is harsh. This stab in the back will not be forgotten.

KUWAITI ISLAND LEASE REPORTEDLY SOUGHT FOR BASES

LD061407 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 4-10 Apr 81 p 11

[Unattributed report in the feature: "From AL-MAJALLAH Correspondents"]

[Text] Well-informed Arab sources revealed that Iraq has offered to lease from Kuwait two strategic islands in the Arab Gulf with the intention of turning them into two air bases as part of the preparations for a new round in the war with Iran. The offer was made by Minister of Interior Sa'dun Shakir during his visit to Kuwait late last February. The sources said that Kuwait did not show enthusiasm for the Iraqi offer because it is in favor of putting an end to the current war in the Gulf and fears that leasing the islands to Iraq might lead to a retaliatory measure by Iran. Negotiations between both sides are still going on but there are no reports of tangible progress.

TALKS, CONCLUSION OF HAIG'S VISIT REPORTED

Details of Hasan Meeting

JN071338 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan headed the Jordanian side today in another round of talks with the U.S. secretary of state and his delegation.

The meeting dealt with the deteriorating situation of the Arab citizen in the occupied Arab land. His highness explained the circumstances of the Israeli occupation, using an objective documentary film, which included accurate information on Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strips. He also explained how Israel is dominating the resources of the occupied land on the pretext of security precautions, and tightening the noose around the necks of Arab citizens. He also explained Israel's methods to increase settlements in all occupied Arab land, particularly in Jerusalem and its surroundings.

Prince Hasan denied Israeli allegations on security, exposing its oppressive measures and its intransigence, which are manifested by its rejection of withdrawal from the occupied territories, depriving the Palestinians of the right to practice their legitimate rights, particularly the right to self-determination, and attempting to impose an autonomy which guarantees its influence on the future of the Arab citizens.

Prince Hasan said that there is a pressing need for an objective consideration of all major problems which are obstructing the road to a comprehensive solution of the dispute in the region in which the Palestine cause is the central issue. He asserted that the Palestine cause is the major issue, which, if not resolved in an honorable way, will weaken the confidence of the Arab states in the capability of the big powers to guarantee peace in the region. He added that the continuation of the Israeli occupation and settlement policy will create a state of instability and division in the region and will endanger the whole region.

The visiting secretary thanked His Highness Crown Prince Hasan for the objective and logical analysis of the situation in the region, particularly the situation in the occupied Arab territories.

The meeting was attended by the minister of court, the ministers of foreign affairs and occupied land affairs, and several Jordanian officials.

Abu 'Ayn Issue

JN080733 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Amman--Jordanian delegation sources which participated in the talks that were held with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and his delegation have said that His Majesty King Husayn raised the issue of Jordanian struggler Ziyad Abu 'Ayn. AR-RA'Y has learned that His Majesty King Husayn has reiterated to the U.S. secretary of state Jordan's--government and people--concern over the issue of struggler Abu 'Ayn. His majesty asked the U.S. Government to give this issue special attention for it is a just humanitarian issue.

Haig Departure Statement

JN071242 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpt] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig left Amman for Riyadh at noon today following a 24-hour visit to Jordan during which he had met with His Majesty King Husayn, Crown Prince Hasan and a number of officials.

In a predeparture statement, Haig said that his talks with His Majesty King Husayn and his highness the crown prince were very fruitful and covered the various Middle East issues and the current situation in the area with all its aspects. Haig expressed his pleasure at having listened to His Majesty King Husayn's views on the various issues that were discussed.

Al-Qasim Report

JN072134 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpts] United States Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrived in Riyadh this afternoon after a 1-day visit to Jordan. Upon departure from Amman earlier today, Mr Haig was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Mr Marwan al-Qasim; the minister of the Royal Hashemite Court, Mr 'Amir Khammash; and Jordan's Ambassador to Washington Ash-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf.

Mr al-Qasim told reporters that Mr Haig's visit afforded an excellent opportunity for an exchange of views and a better understanding of the sensitive issues pertaining to the Middle East. In particular, Mr al-Qasim added the long-held views of the Government of Jordan with respect to the Palestinian problem and the bases on which a just and comprehensive peace can be achieved were conveyed to the visiting secretary of state in a direct, clear and amicable manner.

[Begin videotape of Al-Qasim's statement] Furthermore, his majesty reiterated Jordan's position with regard to the grave consequences for the peace and security of the area that the continuation of the present situation must inevitably lead to. We feel that Israel's intransigent policies and daily aggression against the Palestinian people and the systematic confiscation of Arab land in an attempt to impose the Israeli presence in these lands and in south Lebanon is not only contrary to international law and the basic tenets of justice but will also lead to a more dangerous and volatile situation.

His Majesty King Husayn explained the urgent need for a comprehensive and just settlement based on total Israeli withdrawals from all the occupied territories since 1967, including east Jerusalem, and, at the same time, the restoration of the Palestinian rights, including their right to self-determination and the recognition of the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people.

In this respect Jordan made clear that peace and justice are inseparable and stressed the need for the peace process to be under the auspices of the United Nations--the representative of international legality. Thank you very much. [end videotape]

SYRIAN ACTION IN LEBANON LINKED WITH HAIG'S VISIT

JN071918 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "Who Has Ignited Fire in Lebanon on the Eve of Haig's Visit to the Region?"]

[Text] Syria claims that the current fighting in Lebanon, which began 6 days ago, was caused by U.S. agents in the region, that it was these agents, particularly those in Lebanon, that started the trouble. Syria wants us to believe that the Lebanese people wanted, during Haig's visit, to get themselves destroyed, get their children and women killed and get their work and life stopped. It would seem that the Lebanese people wish to break the routine in their settled and quiet life through war in order to reactivate their lives.

The question is: At whom are the Syrians firing in Lebanon? Simply, they are firing at the Lebanese people. If the Lebanese people want to fight among themselves, then are the Syrian forces taking part in the fighting? Do the Syrians want to prevent them from firing their guns? Why could not the Syrian forces prevent them from firing during the past 6 days? Does Syria want us to believe that its planes, tanks, rockets, artillery and its armored brigade have not yet been able to prevent the inhabitants of Zahlah from playing with fire? In other words, does Syria mean to tell us that the Zahlah inhabitants are a match for the Syrian forces?

It is time that the Syrian regime should feel ashamed and stop fabricating lies. Those who wanted to ignite the fire in Lebanon are not the miserable Lebanese people, who have been exhausted by the operations of terror, bloodshed and destruction of life. Another question: Why has the Syrian regime wanted to ignite the fire during Haig's visit? The answer is that it wanted to draw attention by breaking the waterpipe, as the Syrian adage goes. Syria looked forward to a visit to Damascus from Haig. Damascus has been making contacts to this effect for a month. However, 10 days ago, Damascus was surprised when the U.S. State Department preferred to send a high-level delegation to Damascus instead of the secretary himself. Syria accepted this decision, but the State Department again made changes and lowered the level of the delegation. This provoked the wrath of the Syrian regime. The Syrian leaders decided to send an unwritten message to Haig. The message would say: Syria and Syria alone is capable of playing havoc with the region.

In order to prove this Syria chose the Lebanese territory and people as its stage and began the killing, shelling and destruction. The message got across. The Syrian regime does not realize that the message also got across to all humanitarian institutions in the world. They read the message in a different manner. They read it as follows: The Syrian forces in Lebanon have not carried out their duty, namely creating an umbrella of peace and security under which the Lebanese fighting groups and factions can meet and negotiate in a peaceful and secure manner, whether these factions are Lebanese or Palestinians. Everyone in Lebanon endeavors to achieve detente. The legitimate authorities, with their various organizations, and the Palestinian parties and organizations are all endeavoring to transform Lebanon into an Arab country where people coexist in complete understanding in order to protect both Lebanon and the Palestinians.

The world understood from Syria's message that the Syrian forces in Lebanon have become a new faction which is better armed and more capable of destruction that the other factions. The aim of this new faction is to get the other factions to fight among themselves and not to protect them and prevent them from fighting each other. The Syrian message transmitted from Zahlah was read by the whole world to mean that the Syrian party in Lebanon is a party interested in pouring fuel on the fire and preventing reconciliation and detente. The aim of the Syrian party is to keep Lebanon in the eyes of the world as an unstable and burning region to further Syria's selfish and sectarian aims.

We tell those responsible in Syria: Have mercy on the Arab mind and on the Lebanese people. It is you and no else who ignited the fire in Lebanon on the eve of Haig's visit to the region. It is definitely not the helpless Lebanese people, who seek only peace and security.

FIGHTING, TROOP MOVEMENTS AROUND ZAHLAH REPORTED

NC080708 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Syrian and Palestinian guns continued firing on the Lebanese Army's positions in Badaru and At-Tayyunah throughout the night. Since 0445 and up to this time, Syrian and Palestinian artillery have been intermittently pounding, at times heavily, the Badaru and At-Tayyunah areas, particularly the residential quarters. The bombardment is being accompanied by bursts from machineguns.

Meanwhile, the contact lines are tense owing to the activity in the armed positions opposite the eastern area. Syrian and Palestinian movements have been observed, coupled with reinforcements of barriers and military positions in Khaldah, Al-Awza'i and some places in the western area.

In view of the abortive attempts by the Syrians and Palestinians in Zahlah, security reports indicate that new Syrian units have arrived in the Al-Biqa' area from Syria, where the Syrian units were being regrouped following the battles in Zahlah, which in the past 24 hours repelled several attacks inflicting heavy losses on the armed alien elements.

SARKIS, KHADDAM MEET, MAKE STATEMENTS 7 APR

Khaddam Comments

NC071610 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The second round of Lebanese-Syrian talks ended at 1630 today. The Lebanese side was represented by President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, Minister of State Joseph Abu Khatir, Minister of Public Works Ilyas al-Hirawi and Defense Minister Joseph Skaf. The Syrian side was represented by Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] Commander Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib attended the meeting. Following the meeting, Minister Khaddam said:

[Begin recording] [Khaddam] I reviewed all aspects of the situation, as well as the means to reach comprehensive solutions for the situation in Lebanon, with his excellency the president, the prime minister and the foreign minister. We also discussed some [word indistinct] measures that will help the implementation of comprehensive solutions for the overall situation in Lebanon.

[Question] Do you expect the security deterioration to stop as a result of these measures about which you have spoken?
[Answer] We hope so. We also hope that the other parties will accept or help implement the measures that have been discussed.
[Question] It is known that the situation in Zahlah is very delicate, particularly on the humanitarian level. Have you reached an agreement on a cease-fire to save the lives of innocent people?
[Answer] This question is wrong. You must ask those who have caused this situation in Zahlah. You must ask those quarters which have accepted the role of acting as tools of the enemy and cooperating with him and which have wanted to transfer the problem to Al-Biqa' to drag in other parties. These quarters are responsible for all of Lebanon's afflictions.
[Question] Presidents Sarkis and Al-Asad agreed on certain measures during the recent summit. Are these measures still valid?
[Answer] When work began on the implementation of these measures the same quarters resorted to exacerbating the security situation in order to prevent their implementation. It seems that these quarters do not want stability in Lebanon. This is linked with the designs drawn up for the area. In any case, we hope everybody will show patriotism, uphold the homeland as of fundamental importance and not serve the interest of other powers that are alien to Lebanon and the area.

[Question] What is your comment on U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's statement yesterday, in which he described the situation in Lebanon as very serious?
[Answer] The U.S. secretary of state should have mentioned the crimes and tragedies that the U.S. weapons have committed in Lebanon and the Arab homeland. He should have mentioned this and he should have mentioned that what the area is suffering from now is the outcome of U.S. policy and the outcome of the unlimited U.S. support for Israel. He should have mentioned this. He should have mentioned the hundreds of thousands of people who have been displaced from southern Lebanon by the U.S. weapons that the Israelis are using.

[Question] What is the practical plan we can expect now following today's lengthy talks?
[Answer] As I said, there are general and comprehensive steps and there are practical steps. These steps are now being discussed so that they may be implemented. Continuous contacts will be held for this purpose.

[Question] Can it be said that at least an agreement has been reached now on a new cease-fire?
[Answer] I can say that through analysis and discussion we have been able to define the picture of the coming stage and the measures that must be taken. However, we must know whether the various parties in Lebanon will accept these measures.

[Question] Can you assure the Lebanese public, which has been impatiently awaiting your visit, about the results or the points to which you have referred?
[Answer] The discussions were very serious. We deduced that there is no alternative but to achieve national reconciliation and concord. No one should imagine that a problem like the Lebanese problem can be settled by the force of arms. There can be only a national solution, that is, national concord among all parties so that all of them may start rebuilding a single and sovereign Lebanon.

[Question] Since you have talked about concord, what steps will Syria take in this direction?
[Answer] Syria is prepared to do its utmost to take the reconciliation process from the stage of slogans to the stage of implementation.

[Question] What is the step required for Khaddam to return to Lebanon as an arbitrator and not a party to what is happening in Lebanon?
[Answer] Minister Khaddam is not a party and will not be a party. Syria is not a party. When I say Minister Khaddam, I mean Syria because I am the foreign minister of Syria. You know what we have borne and the efforts that have been exerted since 1976 until now. But, as you see, if you review the development of events in Lebanon, Syria has not changed its course or stand, but this and that party did. One time this party would blame Syria and at another time this same party would blame Syria. Syria is not prepared to be used in favor of either party, but is ready to place its resources under a unified Lebanon, under the legitimate authority, the Lebanese Government and Lebanon's unity. This is Syria. Syria, however, will never serve any party. It is absolutely not supporting one party. We support all citizens of this country, because every citizen, regardless of whether he does justice to Syria or not, wins our support because we are brothers and Lebanon is a dear and fraternal country. For us Lebanon is different from any other Arab country.

[Question] Mr Minister, in one of your answers you mentioned the issue of cooperation with Israel. Also, in your recent statement to AS-SAFIR you said that this bet failed. How can you make your statement to AS-SAFIR and answer agree?
[Answer] Yes, this bet failed. Israel does not have allies, but people whom it uses in its own interests. In addition, anyone who deals with Israel, an Arab who deals with Israel, is not a patriot [wataniyyan]. If he is a Lebanese, he is not Lebanese and if he is from another country, he does not belong to that country. Israel is an enemy and opponent of Lebanon. Camp David is against Lebanon's ambitions. What does Camp David mean? What does Israel want? When Israel rejects the Palestinian people's rights, what does this mean? It means resettlement.

He who deals with Israel wants resettlement. He who deals with the Camp David parties and implements their instructions is the one who wants to dismember Lebanon and to make it vanish.

[Question] Mr Minister, you (?said) that you are against violence and that accord is the way to solve problems. However, what we see in Zahlah is violence. How will you tackle this situation?
[Answer] When the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] are attacked, the ADF cannot say to those whom Israel instigated: He who slaps you on the right cheek, turn the other to him.

[Question] Mr Minister, there are innocent people in the city.
[Answer] Those who caused the incidents, want to exacerbate the situation and sought to torpedo it are responsible for every innocent who falls. They are responsible for the blood of the innocent and they must bear the responsibility.

[Question] From the talks on Zahlah, are there not international laws and human rights laws that prevent attacks on peaceful suburbs?
[Answer] No suburbs are hit, but there are gangs fighting the ADF--the legitimate force in Lebanon--no criminal is allowed to protect himself in any place, whatever. Thank you.
[end recording]

Al-Wazzan Comments

NC071758 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Statement by Prime Minister al-Wazzan to the press following 7 April talks between Lebanese leaders and Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam in Beirut--recorded]

[Text] The talks were positive and serious and were characterized by a sense of responsibility and a thorough awareness of the gravity of the stage through which Lebanon and the area are passing. The talks dealt with the ways to bring about a relaxation which all of us are seeking, not only in Zahlah but also in all the tense areas. I believe that the final results of these talks will be felt after a short time--that is, after we hold consultations with certain parties. We hope these results will be positive and will be to the satisfaction of all the Lebanese and all those who love Lebanon.

[Question] We have listened to you and we have heard Minister Khaddam. However, from the way both of you have talked we cannot find anything clear and tangible that we can consider as a basis of agreement on the outcome of Minister Khaddam's visit. Can you be specific on what you have agreed and what can be expected to be implemented in the coming few hours?
[Answer] The talks have so far been talks among the officials and have not been finally approved by the parties concerned. These talks must be followed up with the parties concerned so that we may arrive at a final result, and this requires some time.

[Question] Can we understand that there is a projected solution which is under discussion and deliberation, and, if so, what is this projected solution.
[Answer] It is not my right and it is not the right of anyone to submit a projected solution before all the contacts are completed. Naturally, there are practical measures which will appear soon.

UN, FRENCH ENVOYS ARRIVE, MEET WITH SARKIS

NC071839 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] UN Assistant Secretary General Brian Urquhart arrived in Beirut from Paris at 1745 today on a visit to Lebanon during which he will meet with Lebanese officials and discuss with them the current situation. The personal envoy of the French president, Ambassador Hubert Argod, also arrived in Beirut on the same plane to discuss the situation with the Lebanese officials and inquire about Lebanon's needs.

In a statement at the airport, Urquhart said: I am happy to return to Beirut. As you know, 3 weeks ago the UN secretary general asked me to go to Lebanon to discuss the situation in southern Lebanon with the Lebanese Government and with General Callaghan. I thank the Lebanese Government for consenting to my arrival in Lebanon despite the present difficult conditions. I am looking forward to useful talks with the Lebanese officials. You know that I have been traveling for the past 24 hours and therefore I have nothing to say now except that I want to repeat Waldheim's appeal and hope that peaceful means will be found to end the dispute in Lebanon as soon as possible.

Ambassador Hubert Argod said: I have come to Lebanon at the request of the French president. I carry with me to the Lebanese people all the French people's concern toward the Lebanese people who are living this ordeal. I will discuss with President Sarkis the kind of assistance that France can give to Lebanon in these circumstances and in all spheres. France has shown interest in Lebanon's problems on the humanitarian level. It has decided to help Lebanon by sending Transall planes, which it has already sent. On the political level, France is continuing its efforts to find a solution to the Lebanese problems.

He concludes by expressing his happiness at his return to Lebanon, where he had lived for a long time. He affirmed that the Lebanese people's dynamism, their love of life and their openness on the world will make them surmount their problems.

Urquhart Meeting, Comment

NC081027 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] This morning President Ilyas Sarkis met with Dr Brian Urquhart, UN assistant secretary general for special political affairs, who earlier met with Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. After the meeting, Urquhart said: I have no comment to make on the situation. I talked with President Sarkis and with the foreign minister and I thank them for the information they provided me. I have no main comment to make on the situation.

Argod Meeting, Statement

NC072013 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] After visiting the palace today, the special envoy of French President Vallery Giscard d'Estaing, Hubert Argod, said: I conveyed an oral message from French President Vallery Giscard d'Estaing to Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis. After meeting President Sarkis I met with the foreign minister.

Argod added: I have been charged with conveying a message of friendship and understanding from the French president to his Lebanese counterpart and to the Lebanese people in light of the current dramatic events in Lebanon. He also said: I have come at the request of President Vallery Giscard d'Estaing to inquire about the current conditions and the recent developments in light of what has happened in the past few days and the contacts which President Sarkis held with the various personalities. We raised the question of what aid France could extend to Lebanon under the present conditions. Argod added: I believe that we will try to explore several future horizons.

Argod was asked: What kind of role can France play regarding Lebanon in this delicate situation? He answered: It is known that the attitude of France will not change. It is represented in the attempt to draw close the views of the various parties and to contribute to the return of normal life.

SANA NOTES REJECTION OF U.S. REQUEST TO SEND ENVOY

JN080922 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Damascus, 8 Apr (SANA)--Well-known information circles have disseminated reports that it was the U.S. Government which had canceled the visit of a U.S. special envoy to Syria to acquaint its government with the outcome of the U.S. secretary of state's talks during his tour of the area.

The SANA political editor has learned from reliable sources that, on 1 April 1981, the U.S. Government sent an official request to the Syrian Government asking it to receive Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper. However, the Syrian Foreign Ministry officially tendered its regrets to the U.S. Embassy on 2 April 1981 for not being able to receive a U.S. envoy under the current circumstances.

SANA is eager to straighten things out in reply to this dissemination of information, whose motives and objectives are hereby exposed.

HAIG STATEMENTS CALLED COVERUP FOR LEBANON PLOT

JN081000 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "Sawt ATH-THAWRAH" column, under the headline "Haig Miscalculates and Ignores Realities," ATH-THAWRAH says: It seems that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is ignoring the basic realities behind the explosion in the Arab region, including fraternal Lebanon. It also seems that the official responsible for foreign policy in the White House administration has already lost the right vision. He can only see through one pair of binoculars, made by the U.S. administration at Camp David. If this is not true, how can we explain the hostile statements made by Haig via the radio stations of As-Sadat, Tel Aviv and Husayn, statements also used by these U.S. agents against Syria and its steadfastness? Haig tried to shed crocodile tears for the plotters, who were moved at a carefully planned time conforming with his conspiratorial tour of the region.

Alexander Haig is trying to mislead Arab and world public opinion, a natural result of the hostile U.S. policy and its designs. The Camp David conspiracy was also a result of this hostile policy against the Arab nation and its existence and against Arab Lebanon and its unity. It is neither strange nor surprising that Haig tried to ignore thousands of victims and refugees among Lebanon's sons who have been suffering due to U.S. weapons being used by Israel and traitor Sa'd Haddad's gangs. The strange thing is that Haig, through his misleading statements, wanted to cover up the close connection between his tour of the region and the direct order to Israeli agents of Sham'unist-Phalangists to explode the situation in Beirut and Zahlah, part of a suspect plan similar to the conspiracy of Israel and Sa'd Haddad against southern Lebanon.

Is it not the United States which stands behind the Zionist-imperialist conspiracy against Lebanon and prevents, through the gangs of Sa'd Haddad, the UN Security Council from carrying out its role and implementing its resolutions to end Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon?

ATH-THAWRAH concludes: What Haig should realize is that our firm stand on the conspiracy and its parties and our determination to provide struggle requirements to foil it will not be affected by misleading statements and voices being devoted to falsifying facts and events. We have confronted pressures and all phases of conspiracies. We have defied and dealt painful blows to conspiracy's tools, agents and designs. We will continue to be firm because we are defending a just cause and are struggling for the sake of this cause.

DAMASCUS ATTACKS HAIG'S TEL AVIV PRESS CONFERENCE

JN071506 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's press conference in the occupied territory last Sunday he said Israel's security constitutes the core of U.S. policy in the Middle East. In short, what Haig said means that every issue he will discuss during his tour of the region will be related somehow to the so-called Israeli security. Thus, what he discussed yesterday in Tel Aviv and Amman on the latest developments being witnessed--or rather experienced--by fraternal Lebanon comes within this framework.

We would not know the secret of Mr Haig's love for the isolationist Phalangist gangs were it not true that these gangs' agressive practices against the Lebanese people and the ADF are also associated with the issue of Israel's security. We do not know if it was the love which Mr Haig and other leaders in the U.S. administration allege they harbor for the Lebanese people that led Richard Allen, U.S. presidential adviser, a few weeks ago to justify the Israeli attacks that have devastated and destroyed Lebanon. Nor do we know why the U.S. leaders, who allege they love and are concerned for Lebanon, do not stop their ally Israel, force it to withdraw its forces from southern Lebanon and accept the deployment of the legitimate Lebanese forces there in accordance with the clear national right and UN Security Council Resolution No 242. Last but not least, we do not know why the U.S. officials do not pressure their ally Israel to make it stop its support for the traitor Sa'd Haddad, who is considered a seditious officer by the legitimate Lebanese authorities--the Lebanese people's representative.

The love that the U.S. officials profess for the Lebanese people is feigned and false. Indeed, such a love is feigned in the interest of Israeli expansion and service of the Balkanization scheme drawn by the United States on the Arab region's map years ago. The U.S. officials are well aware that the Phalangist gangs' acts implement their scheme in the Lebanese arena, which is part of the general scheme to Balkanize the Arab region. They are also aware that these are mere gangs and can never constitute a part of the Lebanese people. To be more precise, these gangs are dealing with Lebanon's major enemy--the Israeli enemy--and are only concerned with subjugating--even pushing--the Lebanese people to such afflictions as murder, destruction, fragmentation and ruin, in order to achieve Israel's primary goal, the partition of Lebanon on sectarian bases which would justify Israel's aggressive presence and open the way for it to control the statelets and weak entities that it is seeking to create and impose on the Lebanese people.

The U.S. concern for part of the Lebanese people is similar only to Israel's concern for this same group. Israel's alleged concern for the Christians is exposed by the current events in Lebanon, where the Phalangist gangs--Israel's agents--are pushing the Christians of the fraternal state to fight and kill their Muslim brothers and attempting to complete the scheme of isolating Christians from these brothers. Mr Haig does not know what the Christians of Lebanon know; that is, what happened to their Christian brothers in the villages of Kefar Bar'am and Iqrit in occupied Palestine several years ago. Had Mr Haig known the extent and bitterness of the suffering borne by these two villages' sons because of their expulsion, torture and oppression by the Israelis, he would have stopped attacking Syria and spared himself the effort of expressing false concern for the Christians of Lebanon.

Syria supports all the Lebanese peoples, their security and stability and the restoration of normal life to all of its territory and is exerting every possible effort to achieve this. Lebanon's enemies should understand that Syria is biased toward one Lebanon with a unified territory, people, future, culture and presence.

STATE'S ROLE IN NEW U.S. STRATEGY ANALYZED

TA071251 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Apr 81 p 13

[Ze'ev Schiff commentary: "The New U.S. Strategy: Israel's Part"]

[Text] The Reagan administration's attitude toward Israel's strategic position is sharper and clearer than has ever been the case in the past. The question is what Washington expects from us in this regard and how Israel can contribute while also benefitting and promoting its interests. A long time before the elections--in which many matters are exaggerated--Ronald Reagan wrote a Washington POST article (15 Aug 79) which contains comments expressing some of the expectations of Israel. Among other points, Reagan wrote: The fall of Iran enhances Israel's value as perhaps the sole strategic asset in the region on which the United States can genuinely rely. Other pro-Western states in the region, particularly Saudi Arabia and small oil emirates in the Gulf, are weak and vulnerable... Israeli intelligence can provide essential guiding information on current developments in the region, the technical know-how of its experts can be useful in handling U.S. equipment in a crisis, and Israel's airfields and its system of services can provide a safe place during an emergency. Moreover, the Soviet planners must always take into account the effectiveness of the Israeli forces, and particularly that of the Israeli Air Force over sensitive sites in the region. The knowledge that this air force could pose a threat to the Russians limits the Russians' options and makes things easier for the U.S. planners. Arab states such as Egypt, which at this moment is friendly toward us, can take up positions on the front line in defense of Western interests. The more this cooperation on their part grows, the better; but these secondary ties cannot be a substitute for a strong Israel in the Middle East.

Even though the remarks were written in a very conclusive style, their gist would appear to express the U.S. stand on Israel even now that Reagan has assumed the presidency. In other words, the view is that any pro-Western regional organization will lack tangible military value without Israel's taking part in it in one way or another.

In reality, things are more complicated. Those in Israel who expect that the Reagan administration will now be able to set up a regional defense organization in which Israel will be an important core are apparently unfamiliar with the Middle East. In the foreseeable future, and at least until some of the basic issues of the Arab-Israeli conflict are resolved, there is no chance of any Middle East NATO being formed. Anyone who speaks about regional commands and cooperation among regional armed forces is just indulging in dreams. It should be borne in mind that even NATO, 35 years after World War II, has not yet overcome all its political problems, such as the French problem, or the opposition of a member-state to the stationing of nuclear arms on its territory, or the limitations on the arming of West Germany.

The United States now expects to arrive at arrangements between Washington and individual Middle East countries. The aim is to strengthen the pro-Western states, while at the same time to build quickly a U.S. military intervention capability in the event of various developments in the region. The intention is to create a tight U.S. military alignment, to be based on a regional infrastructure. On this point, sensitivity is indeed focused on Israel, since what is involved is first of all the defense of the oil-producing countries and the Persian Gulf states. And because the primary menace lies not in a Soviet invasion but in internal subversion, Washington is interested in its intervention capability being based as far as possible on an Arab infrastructure. But even here the situation is complex. Saudi Arabia, which is a cornerstone of U.S. strategic thinking, does not want U.S. bases on its soil. [paragraph continues]

Even As-Sadat does not speak of U.S. bases but of granting "services." And it is noteworthy that he is opposed in principle to the idea of the United States basing itself in Sinai or receiving for permanent use the 'Ezyon or Etam airfields.

Israel's place in such a regional alginment is, therefore, sensitive and unique. The attitude toward us must be a separate one, though it must also preserve the internal balance of power between Israel and pro-Western Arab states, which are liable to direct U.S. arms against Israel. Israel cannot expect in the near future to find itself in a regional alliance with Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other countries. It must base its ties with the United States within the new strategic framework, expand those ties and see to it that its strength and the regional balance of forces--where Israel has a qualitative advantage--are not adversely affected.

The Reagan article cited above expresses concisely what the United States can expect of us. Three main spheres are involved: intelligence cooperation; using the Israeli infrastructure for assistance in services and in technical know-how; and, in the event of a crisis with the Russians, Israeli participation in containing the Russians in the region, including areas outside Israel (as Reagan puts it when he refers to the Israeli Air Force).

The Israeli Cabinet has held at least one discussion on the subject of the strategic dialogue, but that was before the team headed by Deputy Defense Minister Tzipori held talks in the Pentagon. In the meantime, Secretary of State Haig has visited Israel, and new details have certainly been added which require further airing. The subject now is not the Arab-Israeli conflict (or the autonomy talks) which, it was argued for years, is just one conflict out of many in the region, and is not the one that is threatening the flow of oil to the West or regional stability. If we approach the question on the basis of the three spheres spelled out in Reagan's article, we shall find that Israel has comments to make about each sphere.

It was reported some time ago that Israel passed on to the United States information it obtained during its wars about Russian weapons systems, such as a MiG-21 that fell into our hands, new missiles and tanks. That is, this cooperation already exists. The ability of Israeli intelligence in the region is well known. It can contribute to the spotting of dangers posed by various radical elements and other developments. However, for this cooperation to continue, its permanent existence must be ensured and must be more firmly based. The withdrawal from Sinai will necessarily weaken our capability, and other factors in various areas are also liable to make it more difficult to gather information than it was in the past. One solution lies in a U.S. press report that Israel has asked for U.S. help in operating its own satellite.

The second sphere--Israeli integration through its military infrastructure--appears far more concrete. This involves an infrastructure of spare parts for U.S. equipment, as well as technicians and technical know-how for local repair and manufacture. On this matter, too, there have been recent U.S. press reports that one proposal refers to the United States' setting up emergency armories which would be maintained by the IDF. Were such an idea to be implemented, it could provide a certain solution for a serious problem we shall have to cope with: the large expenses involved in maintaining the costly weapons system. But this is not enough. Israel expects Washington to help it also develop production and export capacity for its weapons industries, which form an integral part of its military infrastructure.

In the third sphere too--the IDF's direct intervention capability--Israel has some comments. The fear is that in the wake of the new arms race which the United States itself is pushing, Israel's qualitative superiority is liable to be eroded. [paragraph continues]

Not only are these arms liable to fall into hostile hands, as happened in Iran, but it is definitely possible that they will be directed against us. Israel's request is that a true control system be established over what the United States supplies to the Arab states. They should be given what will genuinely help them in their defense against internal subversion and against real external enemies--and not what will improve their offensive capability against Israel. For if not, we shall fall into an absurd situation in which the United States transforms Saudi Arabia into a confrontation state against Israel, thus requiring us to plan--for a wartime situation--military strikes against a country where there are vital American interests.

POLITICAL COMMENTATOR ASSESSES HAIG'S INTENTIONS

TA071709 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] A certain change in policy emerges from Secretary of State Alexander Haig's statements in Jordan and, on this issue, we have invited political commentator Hagay Eshed to our Jerusalem studio. Good evening.

[Eshed] Good evening.

[Studio commentator] Haig is warning the Syrians that Israel will not sit back with folded arms and it seems to me that such remarks are more extremist than what we are hearing from Israeli spokesmen. What are Haig's intentions?

[Eshed] With regard to Israel, he certainly wants to use it, but we should not regard this as being a change, just the contrary; it is something that fits in with Haig's global policy, with the style, the atmosphere. He regards the world as being in a situation of crisis and emergency; dealing with this is emergency treatment. There are focuses of crises. Each focus is connected with a center, which is the Soviet Union. They must be dealt with in a crisis style, to threaten, to create dramatization in order to stop the Soviet expansion. This is his global view and Israel certainly fits in with it.

[Question] Why, really, does he want to bring Israel into this position, in contradiction to the authoritative statements, we could say, and attribute to it some sort of intentions or extremism that does not exist in the authoritative statements?

[Answer] Well, first of all, it would be certainly much more convenient for all those concerned if it were just the opposite. If Israel were to threaten, the Soviet Union would, as it were, necessarily be pushed into containing the Israeli threats. When the United States threatens, this has a completely different significance and the significance fits in, again, with that new U.S. policy in general. I would mention three main points, very much in brief: containment--containment of the Soviet expansionism and aims as they are; that is, to divide each area, including the Middle East in general, according to the simple principle: for us or against us. Anyone who is on the Soviets' side, in this case the Syrians and the PLO, is against us. Anyone who is on our side, that is Israel, Egypt, and it should also be Saudi Arabia and Jordan, is for us.

[Question] What practical gain is there in creating this dramatization about the entire Syrian matter?

[Answer] The intention is, the intention of the U.S. threats, and this is certainly a policy of threats, of payment by punishment, of a stick and acarrot. The test will be in the results. If the Syrians really stop, Haig will be able to mark up another success to his credit. As for Poland, it is too early to conclude; it is a fact that in the meantime the Soviet Army has not crudely, directly, overtly invaded, but the laurel leaves are not there yet.

If, on the contrary, the Soviets in Poland sneer at the U.S. threats and here, the Syrians continue to shell, the U.S. policy will be confronted with a genuine test. In any event, despite Haig's threat, it is not to be assumed, we must not accept as they are his remarks that Israel, on its own accord, will go out on an offensive in contradiction to what the Americans want, without coordination with them, and put itself in such a state that the Americans will have to contain it. It is convenient for Haig to present it like this, and maybe it is for us, too.

[Question] Will the United States not remain helpless if the Soviets and the Syrians in Lebanon do decide to put this threat to the test?

[Answer] First of all, as I said, they will be put to the test. It may be assumed and we must hope and we can presume that their strength is at their side. After all....

[Question] What action can they take?

[Answer] I would not want to write scripts here. The Americans have military force, Israel has military force, the Western countries have it. There is the possibility of a boycott, of a siege, of all sorts of measures, diplomatic, economic pressure, on all fronts. They have a full choice of measures. For the moment, they are still in the stage of warning and threat and the creation of an atmosphere. The atmosphere and the style are very important.

[Question] Yes. This U.S. presentation of matters, behind Israel, in an unambiguous way, faced with Syria: what effect could this have on Haig's talks in Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] He is trying a new style. He is creating a new atmosphere. They are not deviations. They are an indivisible part, one part of his general policy, as I said earlier, based on its three principles: containment, polarization and retaliation. Punishment for the enemies and reward for the friends. The map of the Middle East should be polarized in accordance with the new U.S. policy and he wants to very clearly say this to the Jordanians and the Saudis. I will add another element. People are saying: What about the PLO? The logic, the end result of this policy, is that anyone wo says this--he has not yet said it--as long as the PLO relies on the Soviets, I will be against it and I will support anyone who is against it. If--and this has not yet been said--the PLO decides to change policy, to sever contact with the Soviets and come over to a U.S. orientation, if it comes to speak with us, then maybe we will speak with it. Not before. And you had better know, the Saudis and the Jordanians, that as long as the PLO and Syria are on the Soviet side of the barricades, there are barricades, I--they are against me and I am against them.

EARLY LULL IN LEBANESE FIGHTING EXPECTED

TA071639 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Israel still assesses that this conflagration in Lebanon will not last long because the Syrians have not to date poured in forces or reinforcements to the fighting zone. Here is military correspondent Sha'ul Stav:

The evaluation in Israel now is that the Syrians and the Christians in Lebanon are, in the final analysis, moving toward an agreement. An examination of the last few days' events shows static fighting, that is, exchanges of artillery fire, heavy ones, it is true, but no advance of forces or conquest of positions. Over the last few days no significant Syrian reinforcements have been transferred to the Zahlah region, for example. Both sides know that if the Syrians had wanted to conquer the town, they could have done so by rushing reinforcements from Syria. This was not done. The Syrian muscle-flexing continues and is costing the Christians victims but not genuine positions inside the town.

In Beirut, too, let us emphasize, there is no troop movement and no significant changes of line. The arrangement to which both sides, according to the evaluations, will come, is based on four points: one is lifting the Syrian siege of Zahlah; two is the entry of Lebanese Army forces into the town. This pertains to forces from the First Infantry Division established by the Syrians at the end of the civil war in Lebanon. The unit is under Lebanese command but under clear Syrian influence. The third point is the removal of Christian elements who came to reinforce their brethren in Zahlah. And the fourth point is keeping Syrian control over the Zahlah-Beirut highway. These are the general lines for an agreement, raised several days ago. Security sources, however, do stress that the evaluation that a settlement will indeed be achieved is not being betted on. In a region filled with so much tension, they say, there can always be unexpected explosions. However, these sources also recall that 3 months ago, as well, the fire broke out in Zahlah and was extinguished a short time later. The same applies to the area of Tripoli town in northern Lebanon more than a year ago. In any event, they emphasized, even making peace in the area would not lead to a solution to the basic problem: the tension and the continued lack of calm between the Christians, the Syrians and the Muslims in Lebanon will remain unchanged.

MA'ARIV QUESTIONS U.S., LEBANESE CHRISTIAN CLAIMS

TA071815 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Apr 81 p 5

[Editorial: "The Contradiction"]

[Text] Strange things are happening around the bloody events in Lebanon. A grave warning has come from U.S. Secretary of State Haig's entourage against a conflagration, this mainly based on the claim that there is popular pressure in Israel on the government to arise and intervene.

At the same time, voices of a completely different type are being heard in Israel. The Christians, say the latest reports in the Israeli media, have brought this calamity upon themselves by acts of provocation. In Zahlah they blocked a traffic artery that is vital for the Syrians. They are apparently interested in creating a situation that would commit the IDF to intervene. However, their actual sitation is not so bad. They have suffered losses in life, but they have not lost important positions, either in Zahlah or in Beirut. They are deliberately publishing false reports of Syrian MiG planes bombing centers of population. In actual fact, there have been no such bombings. And, in any event, the Syrian actions have not been sufficient to jeopardize Israel's vital interests. That is to say, at a time when Haig's entourage is describing the situation as critical and Israeli public opinion as on fire to go out on a military campaign to rescue the Christians, here in Israel everything is being done to cancel out the importance of the earliest reports that spoke of the gravity of the Christians' situation, of the "red line" the Syrians crossed and the Israeli security interests that have been harmed. And, against the background of this calming campaign, which apparently has sources of inspiration not too far away from the sources of power, the Americans are saying words of deterrence and warning to Damascus: You would do well to stop because the Israelis will soon come down upon you.... Perhaps we should add to these voices also that of Damascus, which is threatening that if there is any Israeli intervention the Russians will also intervene--on Syria's side.

The truth, of course, is that there is no enthusiasm in Israel to go to war and there is no need to say that there is no pressure on the government in this direction. However, there is a definite understanding of the fact that if the current events lead to the creation of a situation in which the terrorists have new possibilities for striking at Israel, or if Major Haddad's buffer zone is in danger of being destroyed, there will be no alternative but to intervene--without enthusiasm, but as vigorously as possible.

TZIPORI INTERVIEWED ON U.S. TALKS, DEFENSE ISSUES

TA031756 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Apr 81 p 24

[Interview of Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori by Dov Goldstein; time and place not given]

[Text] Question: Have your talks in the United States confirmed the assumption that the United States is currently ruled by an administration that has an entirely different attitude toward Israel in that it regards Israel as a real strategic asset?

Answer: Indeed! There is no doubt about it: the new administration, down to the third level, all the people I met with--Defense Secretary Weinberger and his aides, the secretary of the Navy, the secretary of the Air Force, the secretary of the Army and others, with no exception--have an entirely different attitude toward Israel and the region and Israel's role in the U.S. global concept than did the previous administration. Their understanding of our case and their readiness to regard Israel as a real strategic asset are exceptional.

Question: What are the formulations of this attitude?

Answer: When I presented Israel's problems, its doubts, its difficulties and its potential to my contacts they displayed before me wide prospects for the future, the likes of which I doubt we have heard thus far. Their openness toward Israel was exceptional.

Certainly, we should be careful and look closely into the practical aspects of the new U.S. policy rather than to indulge in complacency because of their sympathetic words. However, if I am asked today to give an answer to the question of which way the wind is blowing in the new U.S. administration, I have no doubt that the wind is blowing in our favor.

I also noticed an additional and very valuable change: in the past, it was not very difficult to notice frequent contradictions in the positions of the Pentagon and the State Department. These two offices did not always play the same tune. Today their music is identical and their attitudes are very similar and there is a high level of coordination between these elements as far as Israel is concerned. The commitment toward Israel seems acute and unambiguous, based not only on a moral commitment but also on Israel's ability to make an important contribution to U.S. global interests in this region. Thus, there is the U.S. willingness to strengthen and reinforce Israel so it can fulfill its role properly.

Question: There has been a report that senior administration officials instructed officials in the Pentagon and State Department to automatically approve any sale of Israeli arms that include U.S.-made components to any country wishing to acquire these arms, without checking the requests. Is it that good?

Answer: No, it is not that good. This is exaggerated. Each case is being discussed and checked according to the quality and quantity of the arms and the country wishing to purchase the Israeli weapons; there is no automatic approval. However, in the cases I dealt with, I found broad and unprecedented willingness to approve our sales. In this respect, a significant change has occurred in the United States.

Question: What are the new avenues opening for the Israeli arms industry in international markets in the wake of the U.S. change?

Answer: Regarding the scope of sales, we have had a steeply rising increase for the past 4 years. The possibilities of a further and significant rise had been hampered by the restrictions imposed by the previous administration that prevented us from breaking into new markets around the world, including Europe. Now that the U.S. restrictions have been removed a very significant rise is expected in our arms exports. The attitude of my contacts was positive.

We expect large contracts for arms exports in two spheres; we will sell older--no longer used by the IDF, which has been undergoing a modernization process--weapons to various countries and we will sell sophisticated weapons and other products to the civilian market.

I will certainly not elaborate on this issue. However, I can say that some of our electronic products are successes around the world and markets are open for them. The "Westwind" (an executive plane) has a very large demand and there are already orders to cover its production for years. Markets are expanding for the "'Arava" aircraft which has also attracted attention in the United States. Four 'Arava aircraft have already been sold to the Americans and there are good prospects for additional orders.

Question: What about the "Kfir?"

Answer: A breakthrough is also foreseen on this but I cannot elaborate. There are also other very promising fields involving very sophisticated Israeli systems for improving the performance of aircraft and expanded exports of ammunition--particularly tank ammunition--and other developments and inventions made in Israel the likes of which cannot be found in any other arms producing industry in the world as far as sophistication and success are concerned. Other exports will include products made by the Israeli shipyards and the "Galil" rifle.

Question: What is the estimated financial scope of Israel's security exports?

Answer: There are various possibilities that cannot be specified....In the past, when we talked about $1 billion worth of security exports each year it seemed an unreasonable prospect. Now, we can double this sum and reach $2 billion each year.

Question: Has the possibility been mentioned that the United States may buy products from the Israeli defense industry in its efforts to improve and modernize its army?

Answer: The U.S. Army has so far used only U.S.-made products. It is possible that it will now buy sophisticated weapons from foreign producers. There are various producers competing for the supply of weapons to the Americans and this market may also open to us. Upon the realization of the new U.S. military deployment, new possibilities may certainly arise for us in the United States. Our combined deals with the United States in the framework of our arms procurement will include a larger share of Israeli production by our defense industry of U.S. arms systems. There have already been initial moves on this sphere estimated at dozens of millions of dollars.

Question: What about U.S. aid in producing the Israeli "Lavi"?

Answer: On this issue, the Americans gave us approval to purchase the engine for these aircraft. Israel has not yet made up its mind about the engine it will buy. The most likely is that the U.S. company from which Israel will buy the engines will invest large sums of money in Israel and will buy many parts of the engine from our industry. That is to say, the engine will be a coproduction of the Israeli and U.S. industries.

Question: Is the evaluation true that U.S. soldiers will constitute the larger part of the multinational force that will be stationed in the Sinai?

Answer: It is too early to say. However, it is clear that this force will not be controlled by the United Nations but, rather, by the United States. No decision has been made yet about the countries that will participate in the multinational force and the ratio between them and the United States in forming this force.

Question: Would it be true to say that through its agreement to form the force and include U.S. soldiers the United States would not be acquiescing to Israel's request to fulfill the commitment it undertook in the Camp David accords but, rather, that it is also explicitly interested in maintaining bases and troops in the Sinai to launch a military operation in the Persian Gulf?

Answer: I am not authorized to speak on behalf of U.S. interests. However, there is no doubt that the presence of a U.S. military force in the Sinai would contribute to supervising the demilitarization agreements in the Sinai, to maintaining stability in that area and, in some cases, beyond the area of the Sinai. Therefore, the United States is interested in having its troops stationed in the Sinai.

Question: Presently, what are the chances that the very sophisticated air bases that Israel built, equipped and operated in the Sinai--'Ezyon and Etam--will be run by the U.S. Air Force?

Answer: This and other possibilities have been discussed by the United States and Egypt and I have not yet heard of any decisions. As far as Israel is concerned I can say the following: Under no circumstances, even if the sophisticated air bases are not run by the Americans, will we destroy the runways; we will not touch them. However, if we do not have the certainty that the air bases are transferred to the Americans, all the other components excluding the runways will be dismantled. If we know for certain that the air bases will be transferred to the Americans and will be run by the U.S. Air Force we will gladly leave them all the sophisticated systems at the air bases at a price that will be set in negotiations between the sides. Israel is interested in having a friendly force in the Sinai that will supervise peace with Egypt and will maintain stability in the area. We have no doubts that the United States will provide such a force that will be interested in maintaining peace and stability.

Question: If possessed by the Saudis, the U.S. surveillance aircraft--the AWACS--will expose Israel's airspace to its avowed enemies. What will Israel's answer be?

Answer: There is no doubt that these sophisticated and modern aircraft will introduce new and unprecedented dimension to the Middle East arena. When these aircraft are in the hands of a country whose hostility toward Israel is extremely great, from which a call has been recently made for a "jihad" against Israel, they clearly threaten Israel. There has been no war in the Middle East in which Saudi Arabia did not participate in line with its capabilities. One can very easily draw various scenarios on how these aircraft may inflict serious damage to Israel in time of war by exposing Israel's airspace to its enemies. Even in times of peace or a lull in a war these aircraft pose a great danger: the Saudis may get full information on the entire training program of our air force and the operation of weapons systems by the Israeli Air Force.

In light of these threats, Israel will have to come up with unconventional preparations. This requires the allocations of large sums of money which have been so far unnecessary. The Saudi possession of the AWACS will impose a heavy burden on Israel because of the need to confront them with the appropriate answer.

This is why Israel expressed firm and absolute reservations regarding the supply of AWACS to Saudi Arabia. Israel is persisting in its efforts to foil this plan.

Question: Has Israel also asked for AWACS aircraft for the sake of balancing the situation?

Answer: At the time, we asked for and received the "Hawkeye" surveillance aircraft, which have a lower level of performance and systems. One should bear in mind that the reference is to astonishing and immense sums of money. One AWACS aircraft together with the infrastructure required for it costs about $400 million (over 3.5 billion Israeli shekels). Let us assume that the United States agrees to supply these aircraft to Israel--how can a country such as Israel afford them? Israel does not want this new dimension in the Middle East arena.

Question: After a long interval, shells were fired this week at the Jordan Valley settlements from the Jordanian Kingdom. Are you sure that this was exceptional or should it be regarded as part of a possible heating of the calm Jordanian-Israeli border as a result of the activities of the terrorists in Jordan?

Answer: Referring to Jordan I would probably not be mistaken in stating that Jordan has learned its lesson very well. In the 1970's Jordan paid dearly for the activities of the terrorists within its boundaries. The price it paid was : 1) the price imposed by Israel in reaction to and in retaliation for the terrorist activities from its territory; 2) the Palestinian creature rebelled against its sponsor and the terrorists posed a very real threat to Jordan's sovereign existence. This provoked unprecedentedly cruel bloodshed when Iraq and Syria supported the Palestinians in their war against Husayn.

The Jordanians have learned from their experience and it is clear that they would not like to undergo another test, particularly in view of the relations between Syria and Jordan. These countries were on the verge of war and even to date tension has not eased but has even increased lately.

Jordan has no doubt whatsoever that terrorist attacks on Israel from its borders would provoke a massive Israeli reprisal. Thus, Jordan wants to prevent terrorist activities and take care of itself.

Question: Are you absolutely ruling out the possibility that the shelling this week was coordinated with senior Jordanian elements or Jordanian Army commanders?

Answer: Senior Jordanian elements in the king's court or senior Jordanian Army officers certainly did not approve this action. However, a Jordanian local military element may have cooperated with the terrorists. One should bear in mind that there are many Palestinians living in Jordan and they constitute a majority of the population. The Palestinians are soldiers and officers in the Jordanian Army. This level could have helped the terrorists in shelling Israel and could later have helped them leave the area. However, the king's court and the senior commanders of the Jordanian Army are trying to keep their country outside the areas where the terrorists operate in view of their experience in the last 10 years and the threat posed by Syria.

Question: Has Israel informed UNIFIL Commander General Callaghan that additional attempts to station Lebanese Army troops in the area controlled by the Christians in southern Lebanon would encounter, if need be, the physical opposition of the IDF?

Answer: In my opinion, the loud cry in the wake of attempts to station Lebanese Army troops in southern Lebanon was exaggerated. It is true that General Callaghan has recently made various unnecessary comments. However, the following picture emerges from the activity in the field: Lebanese Army troops have not moved into the Christian enclaves and there has been no infiltration into the area controlled by Major Haddad's forces.

UNIFIL's position is to introduce Lebanese Army units to restrain the terrorists. We made it crystal-clear to all the elements in the field and to international elements in the field and to international elements that Israel would not allow a change in the status quo in southern Lebanon an would not allow a change in the status quo in southern Lebanon and would not permit the annihilation of Haddad's enclaves.

General Callaghan is a new and energetic commander. He had better direct his vast energy to expel the terrorists who have infiltrated south of the Litani River and drive them back north.

We have told all the relevant elements that they had better desist from their attempts to move Lebanese Army troops to the Christian enclaves to prevent unnecessary bloodshed.

We will continue to handle the terrorists energetically and fiercely. If they escalate their operations against Haddad's forces Israel will be forced to adopt more drastic measures against the terrorists.

MOSHE DAYAN PREPARED TO HELP FORM GOVERNMENT

TA072043 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] This evening MK Moshe Dayan said that if, after the elections, a situation is created in the Knesset in which no one large party is able to make up a government, his movement will help to establish one. He also said his movement did not intend to establish branches and deal with party activity.

'SECRET' UK-JORDAN TALKS ON PLANES REPORTED

TA080841 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[By UK correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] London--Britain has been conducting secret negotiations for the sale of some 50 sophisticated Tornado fighters to Jordan. The HA'ARETZ correspondent has learned this from reliable sources.

The $500 million deal actually depends on King Husayn's decision. The king arrived in London yesterday on an allegedly "private" visit to see his son, who is studying at the Sandhurst Military College. Although the visit was described as private, Husayn will seize the opportunity to tour the premises of "British Aerospace" in Warton, in northern England, where the aircraft are manufactured. King Husayn is scheduled to confer with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today.

From the British Foreign Office it was confirmed to the HA'ARETZ correspondent that Husayn would perform the test flight by himself. After the flight and following consultations with experts he will decide whether to purchase the aircraft for the Jordanian Air Force.

The Tornado is jointly produced by Britain, West Germany and Italy. It has been reported that the producers are eager to sell the planes to Jordan now that the sale of 100 Tornado aircraft to Saudi Arabia has become uncertain.

Defense ties between Britain and Jordan have recently been strengthened. Britain has sold communications equipment and optical equipment for night observations to Jordan. The HA'ARETZ correspondent has also learned that Jordan will soon receive the first of 257 Chieftain tanks that Jordan ordered from Britain in 1979. The tanks are equipped with a Rolls Royce-made engine and have been given a Jordanian name: ("Khalid"). Britain will also sell 21 armored vehicles produced by Vickers Chieftain to Jordan.

ECA MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN FREETOWN

Stevens Address

AB070809 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Performing the formal opening ceremony of the seventh meeting of the conference of ministers of the UN Economic Commission for Africa [ECA] this afternoon, President Siaka Stevens observed that experts in various fields and disciplines have clearly pointed out that Africa was in a difficult economic position. He referred to the disastrous state of declining foreign exchange earnings, the huge import of fuel oil for energy production, population increases, high unemployment figures as well as weak African economies, all of which point to the fact that all remedies for our sick economies were ineffective.

Dr Stevens described the Lagos plan of action for the rapid social and economic transformation of Africa as bold and imaginative and advocated its early implementation. He expressed the belief that if the OAU and the ECA carried out their tasks efficiently, the targets and objectives formulated by the Lagos plan of action would be achieved by the year 2,000.

President Stevens called for a positive dialogue on a new African economic order which will compel the developed countries and the multinationals to follow our own guidelines of action. He noted that no individual or nation can rise to great heights and bring to fruition its talents and intelligence without a strong sense of direction and self-confidence. He called for economic cooperation among African states.

The head of state recommended the setting-up of an agency or mechanism to share knowledge about each other's resources and potential in the continent as a basis for planning and programming for future changes.

Kodjo Speech

AB071052 Paris AFP in English 0721 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Freetown, Sierra Leone, 7 Apr (AFP)--Organization of African Unity (OAU) Secretary-General Edem Kodjo warned African states Monday that if they did not take immediate action themselves, the much-vaunted Lagos plan for the continent's economic development would come to nothing.

Speaking at the opening of the ministerial conference here of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), he said the plan relied 80 percent on the African countries themselves.

ECA Executive-Secretary Adebayo Adedeji stressed that the countries should not wait for initiatives from regional organizations, aid donors or developed nations.

The Lagos plan is an indicative plan and will have no operational meaning until it is interpreted by individual governments and national communities, he said.

Mr Adedeji also warned against overt and covert action which may undermine ECA-OAU cooperation, in a reference to criticism that the ECA had by itself, without regard to the OAU, prepared a study on the application of the Lagos plan.

Mr Kodjo, for the OAU, said the study had been done by the ECA itself for reasons of time. There was complete harmony between the leaders of the two organizations, he said, which was unfortunately not always reflected at the level of the experts.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEADERS HOLD MEETING IN SWAZILAND

LD071629 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The heads of state of Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland held a 3-hour meeting in Mbabane yesterday at the invitation of King Sobhuza to exchange views on peace and security matters in southern Africa.

Radio Swaziland quoted a communique issued by the leaders which said they had also discussed what was described as attempts by South Africa to destabilize her black-ruled neighbor states through military incursions and subversive activities.

The leaders--President Masire of Botswana, King Moshoeshoe of Lesotho, President Machel of Mozambique and King Sobhuza--also agreed to meet regularly and discuss matters of mutual interest. The prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe, who had also been expected to attend the meeting, did not arrive and no official explanation was given for his absence.

SIX-NATION SUMMIT ON CHAD TO BE HELD 10 APR

AB071735 Paris AFP in French 1653 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Lagos, 7 Apr (AFP)--An OAU limited summit on Chad will be held on 10 April 1981 in Lagos, Nigeria, it was learned on Tuesday evening from official sources in the Nigerian capital.

The summit, which will be attended by the leaders of six countries including Libya, Chad, Cameroon, Algeria, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, will be devoted to the setting-up of an African peace-keeping force which will be sent to Chad, according to generally well-informed sources.

It is observed that the presence of Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi in the Nigerian capital will be an unprecedented event as the Libyan head of state, who is a signatory to the Lagos accords on Chad, has, however, never been to Lagos. On the other hand, Nigerian officials expelled the Libyan People's Bureau in Lagos early in January. However, Nigeria has not broken diplomatic ties with Libya.

The meeting, which is being sponsored by President Shehu Shagari under the auspices of the OAU, will coincide with the official visit of Algerian Leader Chadli Bendjedid from 9 to 11 April to the Nigerian capital and it seems likely that the Nigerian Government has taken the opportunity of the visit to convene a new conference on the Chadian problem, observers note.

BRIEFS

TSETSE FLY ERADICATION--Nigeria and the Republic of Cameroon are to embark on a 30 million Naira tsetse fly eradication program. The principal controller in the Federal Department of Pest Control Services, Mr Bernard Adaba, told newsmen that feasibility studies on the project had begun. The project, which is to commence at the Nigeria-Cameroon border, will last 10 years. [Text Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Apr 81 AB]

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI SPEAKS ON REVOLUTION IN ARAB HOMELAND

LD072202 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Speech by head of state Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli on 7 April at a rally to mark the fifth anniversary of the 7 April 1976 student urising; intercepted in progress--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] We are entitled to say on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the student revolution--7 April--that Libyan students, who today differ from the rest of the students in the Arab homeland by being free men and the makers of the revolution [applause]--I say that the Libyan students today, who, of all the other students of the Arab nation, are free men and makers of the revolution and who, through a revolutionary process, are consolidating all the achievements which strengthen freedom and the gains of the masses, are called upon to embark on a wide incitement inside the Arab homeland of the student masses in the Arab homeland, to incite the masses to stage a revolution in the Arab homeland now that we have become certain of the failure of all the instruments which are operating in the Arab arena to realize anything for the Arab nation. [applause and chants]

I must tell you that the existence of most Arab governments today is very important for Zionist expansionism and U.S. domination. The faithful guardians of these Arab governments and the prolongers of their life and continuation are the Zionist enemy and America. As long as these governments continue to exist a great danger threatens the Arab nation's future. When I talk about these governments I do not talk about them as individuals but as a traitorous and reactionary system. Replacing the personalities of this system will not necessarily change it. The system can be changed only through revolution.

I hope that that will not come about for us to witness, to give us cause to blame ourselves. [sentence as heard] There I say to you, the responsibility of the revolutionary Libyan student is grave because he is the only free student. He finds himself, under the revolution, in a suitable position to play an historical role, to liberate the homelands for the popular masses and to confront the enemy. It is your responsibility to carry out widespread liberation, the constant concentrated liberation of the masses of students in the Arab homeland, so that they may in turn start popular revolutions and confront imperialist attacks.

There is at present a tangible weakness in the Arab homeland, a weakness within the forces which could move; there is a weakness inside armies which could produce revolutionary forces and carry out revolutions; there is a weakness among workers who could be (?the mainstay) of the revolution; there is a weakness among the educated who could incite revolution.

In most reactionary Arab states, armies are being destroyed; their attention is being diverted away from the national battlefront. Imaginary side issues are being invented to throw dust in their eyes. As-Sadat is plunging his army into the Western Sahara to deflect (?danger) from Cairo. In rural areas liquidation is afoot of army officers and men who might contemplate revolution. Every week the prisons are filled with crowds of officers and men from the national army, men who know that their battlefield is the occupied land and not a sister state.

The Iraqi Army is being deliberately destroyed in an unnecessary battle; it is fighting on behalf of America and the Israelis.

The Saudi Army is admitting foreign mercenaries from South Korea and Asia; they go by the name of [word indistinct]. Frankly, these will not be integrated; they will replace the people of the homeland.

When the revolution broke out in Libya, people thought that the Libyan Army was like the Saudi or the Moroccan Army, a royalist army which held royalty sacred and was loyal to it. But when in 1969 the revolution took off from within an army they thought was royalist, doubt spread among all royalist armies (?who found themselves) in a similar situation to that of the Libyan Army, that is, servants of the enemy. Since 1969 the royalist Moroccan Army and the royalist Saudi Army have been reexamined. Revolutionary forces which spread among them have been crushed forever.

This is why I said to you that a considerable weakness has befallen the forces which can carry out the revolution--in the armies and in other popular bodies such as students, workers and peasants. There is now in the Arab countries [word indistinct] march to wear down the peasants and make them think only of filling their stomachs.

In Sudan there are efforts to divide the students there into as many sections as possible. This is deliberate--a deliberate plan which was drawn up in the Sudanese universities, for example. All forces were allowed to recruit the students they wanted to recruit--so much so that in the same lecture hall you can find tens of parties. This is done so that they do not agree. Those in the same lecture hall cannot agree against the [word indistinct] regime in Sudan, nor against this regime's link with the traitor regime in Egypt and [word indistinct] throwing itself in the arms of reaction and colonialism. The destruction of the students' structure in Sudan is quite obvious. The same thing is now taking place in the rest of the reactionary Arab countries.

This is being done to weaken the students' strength in Sudan and so that the students there cannot become a single force capable of taking a serious stand against the regime. This diabolical plan, alas, has succeeded--the antistudent and antimasses plan, the plan which is bound to prolong the life of the [word indistinct] regime in Sudan. Having made sure that the force which was capable of embarking on a revolution had been weakened, it clearly manifested its program.

You are aware of the fact the Sudanese regime used to be hypocritical, keeping quiet about its inclinations. Now it has managed to divide the army, the workers and the students and to crush the peasants through feudalism. The prisons are crowded with officers and soldiers; we can publish lists of detained Sudanese Army men who tried to embark on a revolution.

When this regime was sure that the plan had succeeded it showed its true face and restored relations openly and with every impudence with the traitor regime of Egypt. It also declared that Sudan was open for U.S. forces and it asked the United States to set up military bases in Sudan and to use these bases as it pleased. This regime made this public only after it had weakened the popular forces in Sudan.

The popular forces in Egypt--the army, the students, the workers and the peasants--are being destroyed every day.

In Saudi Arabia the Arab people are being replaced by other people, people who come to Saudi Arabia to eat so as to live, not people who realize the purpose of the [words indistinct].

I tell you that considerable weakness has befallen the popular forces in the Arab homeland. Therefore, Libyan students must take upon themselves the task of vast and continuous incitement through the Libyan information which must be re-taken over, because the last takeover operation does not seem to have been carried out successfully. Evidence of this is the fact that information has not been able to openly carry out the task of incitement in the Arab homeland and even at home. Thus it is essential for the students, and precisely the students of the universities, to march once more on the information media. [prolonged applause and chants]

As I said, the responsibility laid upon your shoulders is grave. It is to instigate the revolution. Thus it is essential to seize the information so that serious instigations of the revolution can be made daily through Arab society [al-jam'iyah al-'arabiyah], and particularly the students. This is because no longer can any hope be pinned on most of the reactionary governments in existence at present. These governments have refused to join the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. This means that they do not wish to stand fast in the face of the enemy or confront him.

Yes, this is their true position. These governments neither stand fast in the face of the enemy nor do they confront him at all. This is because they are agent governments, subservient to the enemy and his servants.

We have repeatedly said that the friends of America are also the friends of Israel, for no Arab can be an enemy of Israel and at the same time be a friend of America.

When Saudi Arabia strikes up a close friendship with the United States can we believe that it is hostile to the Israelis? These are lies and charlatanry. We want every citizen in the Arabian Peninsula to hear this so that they may learn the truth about that regime and the other Arab regimes which are like it. At present there is an open dialogue between the Saudis and the Israelis. It is our duty to expose it and to instigate the destruction of this bridge before it is built between the Israelis and the Saudis, who mean to follow in the steps of As-Sadat.

Have you not heard the invitation made now for a public dialogue between the Israelis and the Saudis--the invitation made by the leader of the Israeli Labor Party, who will be the head of government in the future? Why did he address this invitation for a dialogue to Saudi Arabia so publicly? This is proof that he felt confident and that the invitation has its preludes.

This same Israeli has exposed the traitorous role played by King Hassan II of Morocco in respect to the stable David treaty. He is the one who brought As-Sadat and the Israelis together. As-Sadat himself has admitted this. He said that the king of Morocco was the one who prepared the ground for such a meeting. As I have an occupied territory, As-Sadat said, I have signed the stable David agreement. But the king of Morocco has no occupied territory. Thus the king of Morocco did not need to meet with the Israelis but brought them and As-Sadat together. Today he might bring them together with others.

Thus the treason committed by As-Sadat is the same treason committed by the king of Morocco. But the king of the Maghreb did not sign any agreements, because he has no territory under his [as heard] occupation. If he had an occupied territory he would have signed the same agreement signed by As-Sadat. How can this take place and how can we see it and keep quiet? There must be an instigation of the revolution from now onward. Otherwise, we [words indistinct] to the enemy.

At this moment the situation in Lebanon is being aggravated in order to besiege Syria, liquidate the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese patriotic movement and partition Lebanon and establish Israel as number two in Lebanon. This is what is happening. Fighting is at its climax at this hour in Lebanon. And this is by order of America and the Israelis.

The counterattack about which I spoke at the 11th anniversary of the revolution continues but the counterattack which I said we must incite the Arab nation to carry out has also begun. The national salvation front has begun scoring victories against the U.S. presence in Somalia [applause] after the 11th anniversary of the revolution. Yes, this front was established and there was a meeting with it. This front was provided with potentials after we announced at the 11th anniversary that we must confront the onslaught of the enemy against the Arab homeland. We are fighting in self-defense; we are fighting legitimately over the soil of the Arab homeland.

We do not fight America in its own territory. We did not cross the sea to fight Europe but we fight over the soil of the Arab homeland. We fight with our backs to the wall. The last fight is the fight for your own house.

Therefore, we are not afraid at all to announce that we are fighting in Somalia; we are fighting the U.S. presence which is being equipped in Somalia; we are fighting there through the free men of Somalia, through the Somali national salvation front. [interruption through chanting]

Resistance is being organized in Dhofar. This opposition will embark on a counterattack. We must put all possible potential for struggle at the disposal of the Oman liberation front so that the fight can start from Dhofar against the U.S. presence and against the hireling regime, which serves imperialism and on whom imperialism relies--as on a donkey--to infiltrate the Peninsula from the southern end. The counterattack will start from the bridgehead which U.S. imperialism is now setting up in the south of the Arabian Peninsula. The counterattack will start soon, God willing.

The struggle in the Sahara is now being intensified by the Polisario. The esclation of the armed struggle in the Sahara does not necessarily mean the creation of a new state, nor does it mean a secessionist war, as the king claims. All it means is a deepening and widening of the revolutionary explosion in the Arab Maghreb, particularly after Hassan II has proved himself to be an agent and an enemy of the Arab nation and that he was the one who paved the way for the disgraceful stable David accord, which ended the war with the enemy on the biggest Arab front, the Egyptian front. Some Israelis have confessed that he met with them and that, together with them, he betrayed the Arab nation.

After all this, shall we preserve his regime or join those who want to set fire to that feudalist kingdom? To launch a counteroffensive against the enemy of the Arab nation and to ensure the continued existence of the Arab nation in its territory demands a greater widening of the revolutionary explosion in the Arab Maghreb. It also makes it essential these days to form a front, consisting of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, the Palestine resistance and the national front, to escalate the fighting in Lebanon so that the agents of Israel, headed by the agent Sa'd Haddad, will be liquidated. [applause and chants]

One of the battles in the counteroffensive we fought after the 11th anniversary of the revolution was the battle to prevent Chad, which lies on our borders, from turning into a base for imperialism, reaction and Zionism against the Arab nation in the heart of Africa. [applause and chants]

Free student brothers, as the revolution has been escalated in Libya so it must be escalated on the Arab level until all borders crumble and the whole Arab nation's potentialities are amassed in the face of the imperialist-Zionist offensive. Every day will be a day like 7 April. Every night will be an eve of the Great 1 September. [applause and chants]

'FORCE' HEADING FOR LEBANON TO FIGHT ZIONISTS

LD071706 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The revolutionary force heading toward southern Lebanon for fedayee action against the Zionist enemy has sent a cable to the brother leader. Here is its text:

To the revolutionary thinker, Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi: Greetings of the Great 1 September Revolution!

On the occasion of the graduation of our group and the conclusion of the combat training course which carried the name of the Arab hero and chieftain of martyrs "Umar al-Mikhtar, as we move to the frontline trenches, having made the decision to die for the liberation of this nation, to destroy its enemy side by side with the Palestinian resistance, the fedayeen and the living Arab progressive forces, we take this occasion to renew our pledge to you that we are marching along the course of the 1 September Revolution to realize the era of the jamahir [masses] and to defend freedom everywhere and to free man from all political, economic and social bonds which hinder his progress. We stress our commitment to the final statement of the fourth meeting of the revolutionary committees in Sabhah. We confirm our adherence to the Third World theory, whose soldiers and preachers we are. The Great 1 September Revolution forever! Committees everywhere!

[Signed] The revolutionary force for fedayee action.

ARAB CONGRESS LEADER CONDEMNS SUDAN'S NUMAYRI

LD071416 Tripoli JANA in English 0943 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Apr (JANA)--The Arab People's Congress secretary general condemned yesterday the Sudanese regime for its attack on the Jamahiriyah and for encouraging Western countries to follow suit.

In a press conference he held in Tripoli yesterday the A.P.C. secretary general said that Numayri announced that he himself will pay an award for any one who volunteers to assassinate Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great revolution.

He went on to say that Numayri's campaign is part of the U.S. hostile policy against the Arab nation and the progressive force in the region. He added that the Arab nation is now facing the most vicious imperialist attack as a way out to the Camp David treaty which reached a deadlock, as a result of the Palestinian people's steadfastness.

The Palestinian people, he said, adhered to their legitimate right to self-determination and to establish their independent state under the P.L.O. leadership, their sole representative The establishment of U.S.A. bases in the Arab world and the presence of her fleets in the Arab waters are aimed at dominating the region and stealing the countries' resources, pretending to stop the 'Soviet influence' in the region, he added.

ARAB CONGRESS CABLES STEADFASTNESS FRONT LEADERS

LD070026 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] On the occasion of the dubious visit to the Arab region by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress addressed cables to the brother leaders of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, to the commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution and to Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Political Council of the Lebanese National Front. In its cables, the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress calls on these leaders to urgently embark on an initiative to unite the ranks of the Arab national forces and to cement the line of steadfastness and confrontation in this new stage of reactionary, imperialist and Zionist plotting.

ETHIOPIA

YEPISHEV MEETS DEFENSE MINISTER, ARMY OFFICIAL

LD072340 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1600 GMT 7 Apr 81 EA

[Text] Comrade Army General Yepishev, CPSU Central Committee member and chief of the Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, today inspected the establishment and activities of the main Political Department of revolutionary Ethiopia's revolutionary army and held talks with Comrade Col Gebreyes Wolde Hana.

Comrade Col Gebreyes Wolde Hana, head of the Political Department of revolutionary Ethiopia's revolutionary army and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Central Committee member, briefed Comrade Army General Yepishev on the present stage of development reached by the Ethiopian revolution, the sacrifice made by the revolutionary army in defense of Ethiopia's sovereignty and, in particular, the sacrifice made for the organization of COPWE and its aims and objectives.

Comrade Army General Yepishev for his part said that in view of the ever-developing and strengthening close relations and friendship between socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, it was possible for the revolutionary armed forces of the two countries to exchange struggle experiences. At the end of the talks, Comrade Army General Yepishev and Comrade Col Gebreyes Wolde Hana exchanged presents.

Talks With Defense Minister

LD072348 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 7 Apr 81 EA

[Text] Comrade Brig Gen Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, Provisional Military Administrative Council, Executive Committee member, defense minister and member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, today received and held talks in his office with Comrade Army General Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, hero of the Soviet Union and member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the talks, Comrade Brigadier General Tesfaye noted the relations between the armed forces of socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union and broadly briefed the comrade army general on the revolutionary process in Ethiopia.

Comrade Army General Yepishev, for his part, expressed his appreciation for the achievements of the Ethiopian revolution within a short period of time and the part played by the revolutionary army of Ethiopia in defending the motherland and its participation in the field of production.

Present at the ceremony were Comrade Col Gebreyes Wolde Hana, head of the Main Political Department of revolutionary Ethiopia's revolutionary army and COPWE Central Committee member; deputy ministers of defense; Comrade Boris Kirnasovskiy, USSR ambassador to socialist Ethiopia; and deputy heads of the Main Political Department of revolutionary Ethiopia's revolutionary army.

UGANDA

NAIROBI REPORTS REBELS CLAIM 200 TROOPS KILLED

LD072330 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Apr 81 EA

[Text] Reports from Kampala say that Guerrillas opposing President Milton Obote claimed to have killed 200 government soldiers in an attack near Kampala yesterday. Diplomatic and military sources confirmed that a police station and a fortified military roadblock at Kakiri, 18 miles northwest of Kampala, had been attacked but they had no details of casualities. The People's Revolutionary Army, which is led by a former minister, Mr Yoweri Museveni, who delcared war on the government after losing in the country's last election, also claimed to have killed 47 Ugandans and Tanzanian soldiers last Tuesday.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DACKO SPEECH AT SWEARING-IN CEREMONY 3 APR

AB032200 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Speech by President David Dacko at the swearing-in ceremonies in Bangui on 3 April--recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr President of the Supreme Court, honorable members of the Supreme Court, your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, dear brothers, may peace come to the CAR so that all pious men living for [word indistinct] may establish order and peace in the CAR.

The official recognition of political parties was put to a test during the presidential elections of 15 March 1981. After an analysis of the speeches, statements and written documents issued during this electoral campaign, we noted that they were aimed at attacking one person, David Dacko, and through him, one ethnic group, the Mbakara. We witnessed a return to tribalism. Besides, after the announcement of the results of the elections of 15 March 1981, the civil servants who do not come from the regions of (Bokangwa), (Busumu), (Pawa) and (Bokalanga) were attacked and chased out of these regions.

The people of Boda were immediately seized by the spirit of vengeance and the relatives of one of the losers attacked the citizens of (Guamo). If this is the way these people understand liberty and democracy, then the Central African people are categorically opposed to it, because they aspire for peace and liberty in unity--after having (?lived through torture and executions) for 14 years.

That is why I urge all of you to do everything possible to eliminate from our hearts and minds, [word indistinct], tribalism, and regionalism, because, as the late Barthelemy Boganda liked to say, unity is life, disunity is death.

My dear brothers, I solemnly reiterate before you today my attachment to freedom of expression, thought, [word indistinct] meetings, membership in associations and membership in parties of your choice. That is why I say yes to any constructive opposition. I say no to anarchy, no to decline. I am henceforth convinced that you are spurred on by a wild desire to defend liberty against anarchy, because anarchy leads to tyranny and even to fascist dictatorship. Rest assured here and now that as a democrat I will know how to use the arm of persuasion to reason with everyone. I will also know how to be firm when necessary to uphold democracy which must be at all times responsible and dignified.

Therefore, political leaders must overcome their selfishness, their ambitions, their pride and consider only the national interest. Once they have been voted into power, as in my case, they cannot alone ensure the socioeconomic development of the nation. Everyone's contribution is needed. That is why I urge all cadres in the administrative as well as economic sectors to assist me with all their expertise so that we can together exploit our national resources in the interest of all of us. None of us has any interest in keeping the Central African people in fear through our behavior and by creating suspense and distrust among the tribes. Neither do we have any interest in calling for fratricidal war. Have we not learned enough from the experience of some brotherly countries? Are we going to confirm the views of some countries which disagree with us for embarking upon a multiparty system, which we have chosen freely? Can we not avoid certain errors in the democratic experience which we have embarked upon after a long period of obscurantism? Sympathizers of the various parties threatened the officials of polling stations, tried to hide ballots, and forced some voters to take only the ballots of certain candidates.

Such practices are a demonstration of political dogmatism and even fascism rather than the responsible democracy which the Central African people are determined to promote. A responsible democracy is founded on constitutional legitimacy and it is governed by the following three principles: the principle of majority rule, equality before the law and respect for minority opinion. When the majority has made a decision, the elementary requirement is to follow and respect that decision. On the other hand, the principle of nondiscrimination before the law makes it possible to avoid arbitrary actions. It opposes any hereditary privilege and any statutory inequality. It implies that everyone knows the law in order to respect it.

The third principle is the corollary of the first two, because in a truly democratic system, unanimity is not often attained. However, the views of the minority groups pinpoint areas which must be given consideration in order to find compromise solutions that will bring together majority and minority views. This demands persuasiveness, which is a long-run goal to be achieved.

For my part, the adhesion of everyone to such a policy is a necessary condition of the success of democracy. But that adhesion must be proved both in words and actions.

A responsible democratic regime is one based on the respect for and practice for all forms of freedom by the individual within the community. Everyone respects the law. In this regard, no one has the right to force his opinion upon (?others), be it through violence, intimidation or terror. No one may seek pleasure in paralyzing the smooth operation of the state and the national institutions. Everyone of us will be responsible for his acts before the law. Because democracy is synonymous with anarchy or eccentric politics, only responsible behavior will make it possible for us to effectively combat robberies, murders and any acts of insecurity which are now appearing in the Central African society. Each part of each town, village and each community will have to organize itself into a self-defense unit which will support and strengthen the security forces in charge of our territorial integrity. We must promote in our country a real civic education for the masses as in the past, in order to enable each Central African citizen to better understand and defend our institutions, and to better learn his rights as a free citizen, as well as his duties toward the state and toward the whole national community, because in this sphere, ignorance is the mortal enemy of democracy.

All these measures will enable us to promote a serene political atmosphere, which alone can facilitate our struggle for a better economic situation. In this connection our watchword will be recommendations of the national seminar of reflection, because democracy is not a goal in itself but is a tool for restoring peace that will enable us to achieve the goals set during that seminar. Our actions will be aimed at achieving such objectives to ensure the economic recovery of our country and our national independence.

In the financial sphere, our policy will aim at progressively reducing the deficit of our budget and at making it possible for the state to manage its financial burden.

On the economic front, the national economic life will be reorganized to generate internal investments by encouraging our nationals in industrial and commercial activities. In the field of communications infrastructure, a rehabilitation program aimed at improving communications and telecommunications will be undertaken. As far as prices are concerned, urgent measures will be taken to cut down soaring prices on basic necessities in order to check inflation. Concerning rural development, a sustained effort will be made to carry out the various rural development projects and also diversify our agricultural production in order to be self-sufficient in our supply of food and in industrial cash crops.

In the field of health services [words indistinct]. In the social and cultural field, a concerted action for community development will be carried out by training rural field officers at special centers to check the rural exodus. Our educational system will be reformed to produce a different kind of cadre who is versatile both in manual and intellectual work.

In the administrative sector, all the departments in the various ministries will be restructured in order to better coordinate the various activities in the ministries and render them more efficient. I will also carry out the decentralization of power through local representatives [words indistinct]. Decentralization will be carried out gradually as we train enough qualified personnel to hold certain positions. The whole of our country will be organized in such a way that it will be democratically and economically viable. Brother Central Africans, you must agree with me that we will need all our physical and intellectual energy to bind the wounds of our nation. This is why I dare remind you that the time has come for us to foster national unity. As a matter of fact, I am personally the leader of a party, the Central African Democratic Union and, beginning today, I am the president of all Central African citizens, that is the president of all the worthy sons of our country.

Before I close, I would like to express great thanks to all those who [words indistinct] and I will work with even greater firmness toward the interests of the nation.

I want to say a word to my opponents. Mr Ange Patasse has no interest in attributing [words indistinct] in the name of a certain (?system).

Mr Henri Maidou and Francois Pehoua, who are responsible cadres, have no interest in fostering hatred, wrangling and (?bad intentions). I denounce Professor Abel Ngouba's clandestinity. May all hostile, partisan and sterile actions end starting today. So long live union and democracy, long live [word indistinct] in peace, harmony and work. Long live the republic. [applause] [national anthem]

CHAD

HABRE CALLS FOR PATRIOTIC FRONT AGAINST LIBYANS

AB071708 Paris AFP in French 1617 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 7 April (AFP)--Mr Hissein Habre, chairman of the Northern Armed Forces Command Council (CCFAN), has launched an appeal to all the sons of Chad to form a patriotic front with the FAN to chase Libyan troops from their country, where they are carrying out real genocide.

In a statement presented to AFP on Tuesday in Paris by Mr Idriss Miskine, vice chairman of the CCFAN, Mr Hissein Habre asserted that Chad is occupied and annexed by Libya and that the Chadian people have lost their liberty, their dignity, their independence and their fatherland.

We call on all sons of Chad, including those who are opposed to us today, to reconsider their stand and to form with the FAN a patriotic front for the liberation of our country, he added. I am referring in particular to the Chadian Armed Forces under Colonel Kamougue, whose responsibility as the first national army, is to fight to defend their country.

Mr Hissein Habre also accused the Libyan troops of massacres, of carrying out acts of true genocide against the black Chadian people and added that ossuaries existed everywhere in the northern, eastern and central parts of Chad.

After asserting that his troops had been fighting without any external aid until now, Mr Habre agreed that it would be necessary to seek external aid to fight the over-equipped Libyan forces which are helped by the Soviet Union and East Germany. We are negotiating this aid and we are optimistic, he concluded.